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Munitions Blasts Probed; Labor Board Reversed; Breach in Vichy Regime?

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 12, 1940

In Washington: F. B. I. Investigates Explosions

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began investigations of blasts which destroyed persons and property at three explosives manufacturing plants today. One explosion wrecked the plant of the Trojan Powder Company at Allentown, Pa. The company held Army contracts. The other two explosions smashed buildings of the United Railway and Signal Corporation at Woodbridge, N. J., and of the Burton Powder Company at Edinburg, Pa. The F. B. I. is looking into these latter blasts since Government interests may be involved indirectly.

The Supreme Court ruled today that the Labor Board did not have the right to require a company found guilty of violating the Wagner Labor Act to reimburse governmental relief agencies for wages paid employees held to have been deprived of their regular work. In another case the Court upheld a National Labor Relations Board order designating a C. I. O. industrial union instead of a smaller American Federation of Labor craft union as a collective bargaining agency.

Federal employment showed a sharp rise in September. Employment in the Executive branch of the Federal Government reached 1,058,596, the Civil Service Commission reported. [Details: Financial Page.]

Free France's Front: Indo-China Governor Quits

The Free French movement appeared to have made new gains with three new developments:

Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, resigned apparently because of growing opposition by the Free French members of the colony. [Details: Page 4.]

Gen. Maxime Weygand, in command of France's North African garrison, apparently refused a request to return to Vichy, leading to rumors of a showdown between the General and the Vichy Government. [Details: Page 4.]

Capture of Libreville in French Equatorial Africa appeared assured, although the Vichy Government would not admit officially its loss. [Details: Page 4.]

In New England: Industrial Mobilization Urged

Declaring a national industrial mobilization matching that of the World War would be required in coming months, Stanley F. Teele, Harvard Business School professor, called on businessmen for active, not passive co-operation. [Details: Page 9.]

State and municipal debt in Massachusetts is being steadily reduced, placing the Commonwealth in an increasingly strong financial position. [Details: Page 9.]

Massachusetts is in process of working out minimum wages for more of its women workers than have ever before been considered for the minimum wage at the same time, it was reported today at the State Department of Labor and Industries. The two groups up for minimum pay are the women office workers and waitresses. [Details: Page 9.]

On Diplomatic Front: Hitler and Molotoff Meet

Diplomatic developments were headlined by the meeting between Reichsführer Hitler and Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff, amid reports that Germany was attempting to get Russia to agree to a "hands-off" policy in the Balkans. [Details: Page 4.]

Rumanian Premier General Ion Antonescu, accompanied by Foreign Minister Prince Costin Sturza, will arrive in Rome Thursday for a visit with Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, it was announced officially today.

Britain's Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, was reported to have reached Lisbon, Portugal, en route to England.

War Summary: 'Sunk' Vessels Reach British Port

Britain countered Germany's claim to having sunk an entire convoy last week with announcement that most of the vessels have reached port safely. Shipping losses for the week ending Nov. 3-4 were listed by the British Admiralty at 65,609 tons. [Details: Page 5.]

A lull in air raids during the night and early day resulted when unfavorable weather apparently grounded the majority of British and Axis warplanes. [Details: Page 4.]

Anthony Eden, British War Secretary, told the House of Commons that Axis forces have captured 44,000 British soldiers, sailors and airmen in the 14 months of war.

Greek attacks on all fronts were reported from Athens to have kept the Italians back. Italians claimed to have made some gains in the mountains around Koritza in Albania.

Italian warship at Taranto in heel of Italy was admitted by the Italians to have been severely damaged by air attack, which is said to have cost the British raiders six planes.

British gains in Gallabat region, in eastern Anglo-Sudan, near the Ethiopian frontier, were reported. Gallabat, claimed to have been recaptured by the Italians, was stated to be still in British hands.

Suez Canal zone bombing last night by Axis aircraft was stated to have wrought insignificant damage.

Air raids on the United Kingdom resulted in 6,334 civilian fatalities, according to the Ministry of Home Security.

Strike Ties Up Port at Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz, Mexico (AP)—Port facilities here were paralyzed as a result of a strike of 500 union dock workers over a wage dispute. The strike began at midnight. Three thousand workers in affiliated unions pledged their support.

U. S. Cruiser Leaves Argentina for Brazil

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The United States cruiser Louisville, on a tour of Latin-American ports, sailed today for Santos, Brazil, where she is scheduled to arrive Friday. The warship also will call at three other Brazilian ports—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Recife—on the homeward voyage.

West Coast Shipyard Sabotage Reported

Seattle, Wash. (AP)—Five recent acts of sabotage of machinery at the Todd Shipyard, where two ships are being converted into navy transports, were reported by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Vargas Invited to Visit United States

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—A spokesman for President Vargas said that the Brazilian Executive had "received an invitation from President Roosevelt to visit the United States," but that no arrangements had been made for the trip because of pressing domestic problems.

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Duke's Rare Orchids Find Haven in Florida

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A thousand war refugees arrived here from England Nov. 11, snugly protected by moss and excelsior and packed into 15 wooden cases. They constitute the orchid collection of the Duke of Westminster and were sent here "for the duration."

James Donn, florist who will care for the plants, said a bomb hitting the greenhouse in which they were protected would have ended strains requiring generations to produce.

Nation Wakes To Vital Need Of More Cash

From important sources comes urge to put tax structure in line with defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—From three sources so widely separated and authoritative as to carry broad significance the simultaneous proposal has come to raise or adjust taxes and make other financial changes to help carry the nation's huge defense burden.

1. Wendell L. Willkie last night urged that "taxes should be levied so as to approach as nearly as possible the pay-as-you-go-plan." He added "that is part of the sacrifice that we must make."

2. Conservative Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, long a critic of New Deal spending and member of the important Senate Finance Committee, urged Congress to overhaul the tax structure immediately on convening, Jan. 3; and declared it should broaden the tax base rather than increase rates heavily, and take such other steps as to prevent the national economy from becoming dependent on defense spending. He was quoted as advocating raising the debt limit to $75,000,000,000.

Tax Readjustment

3. Mordecai Ezekiel, New Deal economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture, in a symposium published today by the National Resources Planning Board also urged "effective tax readjustment," including an increase of the "proportion of taxes which bear on the middle and upper income groups." He said this might involve "relatively little raising of rates, but a material closing of the present loopholes and exemptions," and might enable the Treasury to come "much nearer to a balanced budget."

These three statements representing the full range of political approach, Republican, Conservative Democrat, and New Deal, are the latest expressions elicited by the three-fold recommendation of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, immediately after the election, that the national debt limit should be raised from $49,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000 or $65,000,000,000, that new taxes be voted, and that future tax exemption be eliminated.

As background Mr. Ezekiel summarized a recent Treasury study of local, state and federal taxes covering receipts and expenditures of all government units in the 1938 fiscal year. This showed, he said, that taxes are now distributed as follows:

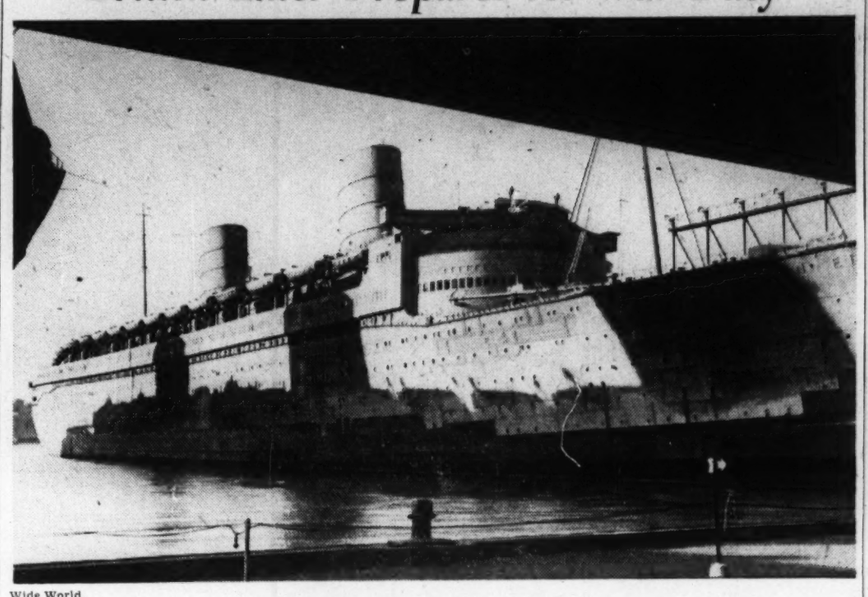
45 per cent from commodity or excise taxes, "which bear directly on low income groups; sales taxes, liquor and tobacco taxes, pay-roll taxes and customs."

Thirty-one per cent come from real property taxes, "almost entirely local."

Only 24 per cent come from cor-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

British Liner Prepares for War Duty



Wide World

Queen Elizabeth at New York Pier

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Sea watches were set on the 85,000-ton liner Queen Elizabeth and her giant engines were warmed up as maritime circles said the big Cunarder would leave some time today.

Sailors disclosed that they had had their last night ashore and said they had been ordered to report aboard at 4 a. m.

Waterfront sources declared the vessel would sail for Singapore. Previously, the Queen Elizabeth had been reported bound for Halifax, Nova Scotia, after stopping at the Boston Navy Yard for overhauling.

Arrival of 80 sailors from Liverpool via Montreal brought the 1,030-foot luxury liner's complement to more than 600 men. In a lifeboat drill the liner's 13 starboard lifeboats were lowered to the waterline. The hoisting apparatus of each was carefully checked.

The liner, here since March, is reported destined for service as a troopship in the same convoy in which the Queen Mary is believed sailing.

Willkie to Weld Opposition Party

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Wendell L. Willkie is not retiring to the sidelines.

"Elected" to lead the largest popular minority ever to vote for a defeated presidential candidate, Mr. Willkie is prepared to carry on that leadership continuously for the next four years.

That is the significance of the address which Mr. Willkie broadcast to the Nation last night—an address which contained numerous important declarations on both national policy and Republican policy.

The important fact which emerges, however, is that, having conducted a presidential campaign to revitalize private enterprise, Mr. Willkie is now prepared to devote himself to revitalizing the Republican Party. His avowed objective is to give his party a coherent and constructive set of principles so that the party of the opposition in Congress will be an opposition not against, but an opposition for—for, as Mr. Willkie said, a strong America, a productive America, a united America.

Thus the head of the Republican Party is confronted with a task which is admittedly difficult but on which there is no reason why he should not succeed.

Must Implement Policies

The immediate test of Mr. Willkie's leadership will be to make his campaign policies—which differed substantially from the voting record of the Republican Party in Congress—the official and working policies of his party.

Mr. Willkie affirmed that he would be a vigorous ally of the right of labor to collective bargaining. He embraced the New Deal farm program until something better could be devised. He accepted all of the social legislation of the last 7½ years as now not merely party policy but settled national policy and declared that he would fight to retain and strengthen it.

The opposition to these provisions have come predominantly from the Republican members of Congress. Mr. Willkie, on the basis of his presidential campaign and on the basis of his radio speech last night, sets himself to lead his party in the direction of supporting and preserving these "social gains."

Mr. Willkie advocated increasing aid to Britain and always took a non-isolationist stand in foreign policy. Opposition to aid to Britain and the pressure of isolationism have come predominantly from the Republican members of Congress.

Mr. Willkie sets himself to lead his party in support of aid to Britain and against an isolationist position in foreign policy.

Needs Confidence of People

It is Mr. Willkie's purpose to make the Republican Party a constructive, progressive, forward-looking opposition in Congress and in the country which will deserve the increasing confidence of the American people and, quite frankly, be ready to make an effective challenge to control the House and Senate in 1942—with the prospects of 1944 never far out of mind.

To achieve this end Mr. Willkie is counting on assistance in several directions and the evidence today is that he is likely to get it.

He will have the close and powerful collaboration of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader in the House and his national campaign manager. Although Mr. Martin announced today that he intends to resign soon as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as he never intended to hold this post only long enough to aid Mr. Willkie in his Presidential campaign, he will stand as one of Mr. Willkie's effective allies in Congress and in the high counsels of their party.

Leaves Hole in Committee

Mr. Martin's forthcoming retirement as Chairman of the Republican National Committee will, however, cause a vacancy the filling of which will give an early indication of the Republican intention to follow old leadership or new. The appointment of one of the newer party leaders, such, for example, as Samuel Pryor, Jr., National Committeeman from Connecticut and Republican Eastern Campaign Manager this year, would indicate that Mr. Willkie's leadership may have the continuing indorsement of his party.

Mr. Willkie is also desirous of seeing newer and younger men throughout the country gain posi-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Loyal opposition is vital to democracy, Willkie says: Page 7.

President Cancels Press Conference

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 12

President Roosevelt canceled his usual Tuesday afternoon press conference today. A secretary said that the President had "no news."

Mr. Roosevelt had a long appointment list, however, and he sought to clean up odds and ends with a view to leaving tomorrow on the Yacht Potomac for several days of rest on nearby waters if the weather is favorable. [Details: Page 2.]

Intimate Message from Washington

Totalitarian Challenge to Democracy Can Be Met With Ideas as Well as Bullets and President Is Expected to Reflect Public Thought

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

A ferment of new ideas seems to be sweeping Democratic nations as a result of the challenge of totalitarianism. Many of the new ideas are extreme, but there can be little doubt that, as Mr. Roosevelt takes office for a third time, there is a groping after a new orientation and that Washington will reflect the mood in many ways in the years ahead.

Great Britain has felt the impact of the new challenge first and most heavily. Indeed, today, there is one similarity among Russia, Germany, and Great Britain: They are all attempting to organize their economies so as to get maximum production, and Britain, for the duration of the emergency at any rate, has found it necessary to take unprecedented steps in centralizing government power. Its factories and defense machines are momentarily set free of all profit restrictions and are producing, day and night, for use alone.

New world conditions are affecting the United States too. The draft has already set in motion unprecedented peacetime state action, and the challenge of the dictators is everywhere affecting America's economy and thinking. Articles in popular magazines that reach wide audiences begin to reflect this ferment of ideas. Here is Anne Lindbergh's interpretation, for example, in the leading article of the current Reader's Digest, of "The Wave of the Future."

Old World Is Going

As she sees it, "the old world we loved is going," and she defines the challenge to America as a program "to work out in moderation what the rest of the world is fighting out in bloodshed, intolerance, and hate."

Here is Clifton Fadiman, to take quite a different approach, writing a review of prolific Harold Laski's latest book "Where Do We Go From Here" in the form of an open letter to Winston Churchill, in the current issue of the New Yorker. Mr. Fadiman directs his comment to Britain, but it seems to have wide application in his own United States. He indorses, and asks what comes after, Mr. Laski's proposed bloodless "revolution by consent," and he finds his answer in Mr. Laski's own plea for more democracy: "Our choice is between the dark age of privilege and the dawn of an equal fellowship among men."

Let us take still a third recent instance, J. B. Priestley's remarkable article in last Thursday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Everywhere, Mr. Priestley found British democracy challenged and on trial, and everywhere his answer to the challenge was for more and more democracy. He, too, advocated the casting out of privilege, the "social revolution," and he argued that "the next step, which cannot be postponed till the end of the war, is to show that democracy is a creative principle and that what the world has been suffering from is not too much of it but too little of it."

Ideas as Potent as Bullets

These random quotations reveal how days like these are stirring men and women to think deeply and to accept the prospect of reasonable changes without rancor or bitterness. In this struggle, they agree, it is not enough to fight totalitarianism with bomb and warship; there must be ideals, too. Democracy must put its own house in order. Indeed, the ultimate contest may be won as much by ideas as by bullets.

This European clash between ideologies supplies the background for Washington today as Mr. Roosevelt prepares to continue his presidency for four more years. This is not apt to be a quiet period. The clamor of distant events is likely to set the tone for what happens here for many months ahead. America's decision in the presidential election may be a prelude to many other even more momentous decisions. It is a dynamic, changing time. It seems too much to hope that in all this sea of transition the United States can remain a solitary island of static institutions.

To many, the chief task of the President in this difficult era may seem to be to adjust the Nation to the new conditions as gently and smoothly as possible. To apply again words quoted above, the President's major duty may be "to work out in moderation what the rest of the world is fighting out in bloodshed, intolerance and hate."

Richard L. Strout

Greeks Repel Foe On Two Fronts; Raid by British

Albanian bases hit by British fliers in rear of defense lines of Italian invaders.

Attempt at blitzkrieg by Italy smothered, with heavy toll in men and guns.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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ATHENS, Nov. 12—The Greeks have been able to report important successes on the two principal fronts—the central front in the Pindus range to the north and the district of Epirus on the seacoast.

These developments, together with the reverses suffered previously by the Italians near Koritsa on the eastern front, appear to mark the complete failure of the first Italian campaign plan against Greece after two weeks of war.

Judging by the report of Italian casualties and of prisoners and trophies captured by the Greeks, the Italian losses on the central front must have been catastrophic—one crack division of Alpini together with the supporting cavalry, artillery, and mechanized units.

Apparently only a few Italians succeeded in regaining their own lines. Many were caught in a crossfire of Greek machine guns, and many others, including cavalry, perished in the swift waters of the Aoos River, which they attempted to swim.

Several thousand prisoners were taken.

Italian Plan Smashed

The advance through the northern Pindus region down the Aoos River valley was the key to the operation of the entire Italian campaign. The immediate objective was the town of Metsovo, the nearest point on the road connecting Epirus with Thessaly.

From Metsovo the Italians had planned to branch out in two directions—an eastward thrust toward Kalabaka, which would bring them onto the plain of Thessaly, and westward toward Arta, where they planned to effect a junction with the other Italian column advancing down the coast.

The success of this plan would mean the cutting off of Northern from Southern Greece, thereby isolating the Greek Army from its supply bases and completely encircling the Greek forces in Epirus.

The stage would have been set for the next phase of the plan—the gradual closing in upon the Greek forces and their final capture or annihilation.

Two Roads Under Fire

Confidence in the outcome of this plan have reconciled Italians to the abandonment of their earlier efforts to advance from Koritsa toward Florina and the road to Salonika.

By timely occupation of the heights near Lakes Prespa and Ventros, where the Albanian, Yugoslav, and Greek frontiers converge, the Greeks in the first days of the fighting placed the only two roads leading in and out of Koritsa under their shell fire and paralyzed the Italian initiative in this direction.

Failure of the Italians' plans on the other fronts was evidently the result of the Italian command's underestimation of the Greek powers of resistance.

The Italians had considerable forces on the Albanian frontier ready to move the moment war started. The Greeks on the other hand had only their advance posts and needed time for mobilization.

Hence, in the first days, the Italians advancing in Epirus and Pindus encountered little opposition beyond slight skirmishes.

In Pindus they covered half the distance to Metsovo up the Aoos valley as far as the Smolika heights.

Italian Munitions Wasted

In Epirus the Italians reached the Kalamas River. The Greeks meanwhile brought up forces blocking their farther advance and began harassing them, forcing them to waste ammunition and waiting for hunger and fatigue to do their work.

When the Italians were sufficiently worn down and demoralized, the Greeks launched sharp counterattacks, cutting the Italian column to pieces and completing the operation.

In Epirus the Italians have not succeeded in crossing the Kalamas River, where the Greeks apparently occupy well-fortified positions. Efforts to storm these positions have already cost the Italians a heavy toll in killed and prisoners.

Meanwhile the Greeks have now successfully completed mobilization and the entire country is enlisted in the war effort. Whatever the plan of the new Italian Commander, he can no longer hope to catch the Greeks off their guard.

'Eons' Aid Greece

SALONIKA, Greece, Nov. 12 (AP)—Greece's youth is helping to keep essential services going behind the line while their fathers, brothers, and uncles are fighting at the front.

The youngsters are the "Eons"—the Greek equivalent of American Boy and Girl Scouts—comprising 'teen-age boys and girls under the orders of Premier John Metaxas.

Their bright blue uniforms are seen everywhere as they work in regular six-hour shifts with the police, guiding civilians to air-raid shelters, patrolling the streets after curfew, caring for the wounded, housing refugees, and distributing food and clothing.

Less than two weeks ago they were in secondary schools. Today they have far more serious work.

If a new air-raid shelter is to be dug, they dig it. If drivers are needed for trucks, they drive. If ships are being unloaded, they help out.

Many of the "Eon" girls do voluntary nursing, often staying in the streets even during air raids to aid the wounded. Others do the hardest kind of drudgery in canteens, hospitals, and kitchens, scrubbing floors and cleaning up.

With all men between the ages of 20 and 43 mobilized, the behind-the-lines picture in this nation of 7,000,000 presents a strange contrast of veterans working side by side with their grandchildren.

Duce's first drive mired on Albania's poor roads: Page 5.

Where Italy Slipped

By a Staff Artist

Duce's Plan Disrupted

Arrows indicate three points at which the Greeks resisted the Italian attack and took many prisoners and war matériel.

India Plans Air Training

BOMBAY, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Government of India plans to train 300 pilots and 2,000 mechanics in a year, using civil flying clubs, it was announced.

Navy Turns to Blimps Again; Six to Be Built at Akron

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lighter-than-air flight is to come back again into the American aviation picture. National defense is the beckoner.

Akron, Ohio, for years the center of the airship industry in the United States, is to see the construction of the familiar blunt-nosed fabric covered balloons through a $1,000,000 contract for six new non-rigid ships which has been let by the Navy Department to the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, successor to the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation which built the Naval dirigibles "Akron" and "Macon."

The initial order for six blimps is part of plans under the national defense program to build 48 such ships. Construction of the 48 blimps, Navy authorities say, will be spread over a two-year period at a total cost of approximately $8,000,000.

Four of the ships are to be the big "K-2" type and two are to be of the smaller "L" type. The "K-2" type have a gas capacity of 400,000 cubic feet, will be 246 feet long and will have an overall height of 76.5 feet. The two "L" ships will have 120,000 cubic foot gas capacity and will resemble the blimps which were familiar to visitors to the New York World's Fair.

Dr. Arnstein in Charge

Dr. Karl Arnstein, veteran builder of the dirigibles "Los Angeles," "Akron" and "Macon," is in charge of the construction of the Naval order which has already begun. Working with Dr. Arnstein in the huge airdock at Akron are a crew of veteran Zeppelin workers who have been kept on through the "lean years" of airship construction in the United States. Following the decline of the industry here, after the destruction of the "Macon" in 1935, a nucleus of the workers was kept employed on research.

Commander Scott E. Peck of the Navy, stationed here as naval inspector, who will have charge of examining and passing upon every airship turned out, explained the value of these new ships for the national defense program.

Military Value Cited

"The value of the non-rigid ship is indisputable," Commander Peck said. "Many persons are of the opinion that airships are vulnerable and that is why the British are not using them. The reason for that, however, is because Britain's geographical setup is entirely different. Enemy bases are located less than 30 miles from parts of Britain, whereas our nearest possible enemy base is several thousand miles away.

"Submarine and mine-laying operations can be successfully carried on at these distances, but hardly aircraft attacks."

These new airships, Commander Peck added, will not be as vulnerable as might be thought. Incendiary bullets cannot harm the envelope, he states, except to start very slight leaks. "Several thousand bullet holes might cause enough loss of lift to be noticeable, but only after several hours," he said. "And this would only result in the return o. the airship to its base. The non-rigid ship will be able to carry heavier guns than the average plane," he further stated.

Meanwhile, the Zeppelin dock here is also teeming with heavier-than-air activity. Strangely enough, the men here whose allegiance has always been to lighter-than-air, are now also engaged in the manufacture of airplane parts for the Glenn Martin Company and will soon also go into production of similar parts for the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, it has been announced.

Tail surfaces or "empennages" for the big Army bombers have been constructed here for several months in a "farming out" of parts program now necessary at many of the great airplane companies where space is inadequate for the speeded up production in the defense emergency.

One entire side of the dock is now divided into five departments for the plane manufacturing work. These include a wheel assembly department, where plane wheels of magnesium are being built in large quantities, a design room, materials engineering and assembly departments.

In addition to the airship and plane manufacture defense work, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. is building thousands of dollars worth of pneumatic life rafts for the Army and the Navy, and also great rubber slabs to be installed in gigantic hydraulic presses to form millions of sheet metal plane parts.

The company is also producing 130,000 track block units for Army tanks, an order which must be ready for delivery by March 1, and also, with other rubber companies here, is engaged in the manufacture of thousands of gas masks.

These orders are all in addition to the regular airplane tire and rubber plane parts which the company has been making for some years.

California Upholds Union 'Magna Charta'

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12 (AP)—The State Supreme Court denied a rehearing Nov. 9 in the Howard automobile case decision, which defined the rights of unions and employers in labor controversies.

The decision, hailed by unionists as a "Magna Charta for California labor," declared California courts have no right to enjoin peaceful picketing; held the closed shop legal; upheld the secondary boycott and asserted unions might picket a business even though there was no dispute between the employer and his employees.

The rehearing was sought by employees of the Howard Automobile Company and two employers, the C. S. Smith Metropolitan Market Company of Long Beach and Guy's Drug Stores of Oakland.

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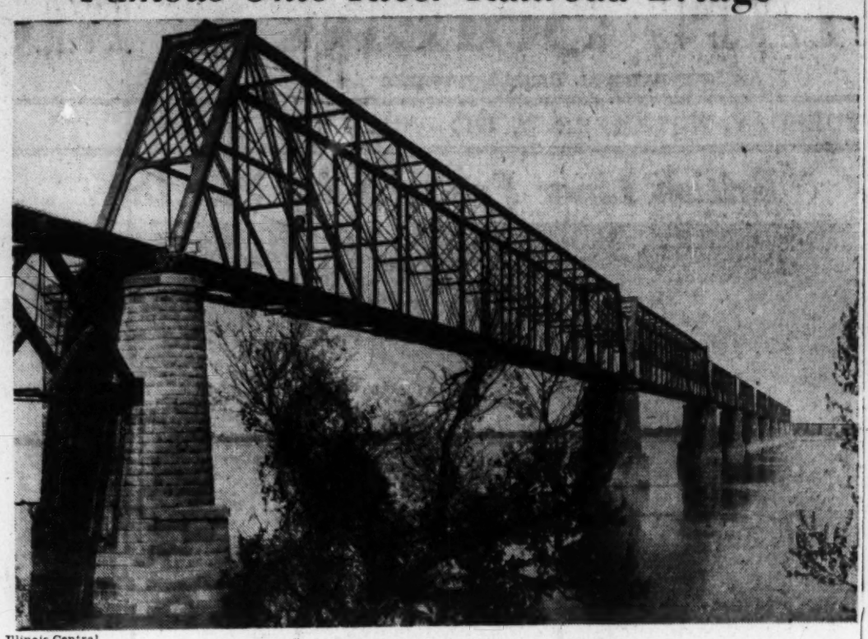
Famous Ohio River Railroad Bridge



Illinois Central

Illinois Central Span at Cairo, Ill.

Completed in 1899, the bridge took the place of a car ferry, and formed a link which made a continuous road of Illinois Central lines between the North and South of the United States.

Cairo Bridge Sped Illinois Central's Progress

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although most of the so-called romance, which attended the early railroad construction, was a thing of the past, the real development and growth of the Illinois Central followed the building of the long-famous Cairo Bridge over the broad Ohio River in 1899.

When the bridge was put in service on Oct. 29 of that year, the Illinois Central comprised 2,275 miles of railroad, divided 1,381 miles north of the Ohio and 893 miles south of the Ohio. Today the Illinois Central System consists of 6,556 miles of railroad divided almost evenly between the North and South.

At the time of its completion, the Cairo Bridge, on the main north-and-south line of the Illinois Central System just north of Cairo, Ill., was the longest steel structure in the world—its length totaling 10,560 feet. The height of the bridge was 248 feet from the bottom of the deepest foundation to the highest point on the steel structure.

This bridge formed the link across the Ohio River which made a continuous, through railroad of the Illinois Central lines north of Cairo and connecting lines in the South, which extended from New Orleans to Cairo.

The first connection between the railroads of the South and the Illinois Central was established in 1873 and consisted of a car ferry. This boat was 200 feet long and contained two tracks capable of carrying 12 feight cars or six passenger cars.

The rapid development of through railroad traffic between Chicago and New Orleans soon showed that it was necessary to have a more satisfactory crossing of the Ohio River than the slow interchange by transfer boat. Hence the building of the Cairo Bridge in 1899.

Along the Rails

New Streamliner

A new, high-speed, streamlined train, between Chicago and Phoenix and the famous Arizona resort country, operating through El Paso, Texas, and Douglas and Tucson, Ariz., has been announced by the Rock Island and Southern Pacific Railroads, over whose lines the train will operate. The train, carrying only Pullman cars providing room accommodations exclusively, will be of the de luxe class, upon which an extra service charge will be made. The new train will begin service on Dec. 15 and continue until April 1, 1941.

Holiday Schedules

In order to accommodate patrons desiring to spend Christmas Day and New Year's Eve in Los Angeles, San Francisco or Chicago, a change in the schedules of the streamliners City of Los Angeles and City of San Francisco will be effective at that period. Both the eastbound and westbound streamliner City of Los Angeles will begin their runs on Dec. 23, one day earlier than usual. The westbound train leaves Chicago at 6:15 p. m. and arrives in Los Angeles at 8 a. m. the second day. The eastbound train leaves Los Angeles at 6:30 p. m., and arrives in Chicago at 12:15 p. m. the second day.

Passenger Gains

Rail passenger traffic gains as high as 42 per cent have resulted from the introduction of modern "sleeper coach" streamlined trains on key runs between major eastern and southern cities, the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, makers of stainless streamliners, report. Compiled from the experience of the Atlantic Coast Line, Florida East Coast, and Seaboard Railways, the volume presents facts and operating figures compiled since the introduction of the first New York-Miami streamliner, the Silver Meteor.

Rail Zeppelins

Nine streamlined steam locomotives, which haul the trains of the Great Overland Route between Chicago and Omaha, en route to the Pacific Coast, are termed "Zeppelins of the rails." They can pull 20 Pullmans at high speeds, and are the largest passenger locomotives in service, with seven-foot driving wheels.

Million Miles

The Silver Meteor of the Seaboard Railway chalked up 1,000,000 miles of travel on its regular Florida run last Sunday since it inaugurated streamlined, stainless steel diesel-electric service between New York and the Sunshine State. Its one-time record for the 1,000,000 miles is practically perfect, and today offers the only streamlined coach services between New York and both coasts of Florida. This millionth mile achievement is but a prelude to Dec. 1 when the Silver Meteor will double its present passenger capacity. It will leave New York with 14 cars including two dining cars, a club car, and a club-lounge car. The Silver Meteor will be hauled by a double unit diesel locomotive.

Five-Point Plan Submitted To Organize World for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Peace requires international processes which, while protecting national ways of life against external violence, will facilitate adaptation of new conditions and promote creative changes in the general interest, according to a preliminary report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

The report was based on a 10-months' study of ways and means to organize for peace and was made public by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission, and Dr. Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, chairman of the studies' committee, at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday.

Declaring that "peace under modern conditions cannot be a static condition of life achieved by the renunciation of war, nor a mere desire to live at peace," the report stresses that peace must be a dynamic and continuous process for the achievement of freedom, justice, progress and security on a world-wide scale." It proposed five new institutions to "perform the services which can no longer be left to each state acting separately." They are:

The Program

"1. An international court of jurisdiction adequate to deal with all international disputes on the basis of law.

"2. International legislative bodies to remedy abuses in existing law and to make new law whenever technical progress requires the adjustment of international practice.

"3. Adequate police force, world-wide or regional, and world-wide economic sanctions to prevent aggression and support international covenants.

"4. International machinery with authority to regulate international communication and transportation and to deal with such problems as international commerce, finance, health, nutrition, and labor standards. . . .

"5. Appropriate authorities to administer backward areas ceded to the world federation."

No Longer Adequate

The world has so shrunk that the loose political organization of the past which rested on balance of power, on neutrality and isolation is no longer adequate, the report says, adding that the policy of national sovereignty is now inadequate. It holds that only two alternatives are left—a world empire achieved by conquest or some form of association or federation achieved by consent.

"Efforts are being made today with the support of millions in the autocratic states to achieve continental or world empire, unifying mankind by the coercive authority of the government most efficient at conquest," the report continues. "The commission believes that such an ideal cannot be a permanent means for organizing the world for peace. The enduring needs of mankind can never be satisfied by a philosophy based on human inequality and asserting that a race of masters should organize a subservient world.

The report contains a five-point program for the limitations of sovereignty by nations under which (1) nations must renounce the claim to be the final judge in their controversies with other nations and must submit to the jurisdiction of international tribunals; (2) nations must renounce the use of force for their own purposes in relations with other nations except in self-defense; (3) the right of nations to maintain aggressive armaments must be sacrificed in consideration for an assurance of the security of all: (4) nations must accept certain human and cultural rights in their constitutions and in international covenants, and (5) nations must recognize that their right to regulate economic activities is not unlimited.

William Allan Neilson is chairman of the executive committee and Clark M. Eichelberger is director of the commission to study the organization of peace.

Clerical Group Opposes Food To Continent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Forces opposed to American relief in Continental Europe were augmented by 11 prominent church pastors of Chicago, Ill., yesterday, according to an announcement made here by Ulrich Bell, of 11 West Forty-second Street, who has issued similar statements for other groups recently. The Chicago ministers hold that any pledge by Herr Hitler that food from the United States to the needy on the Continent would reach the needy would "prove wholly worthless."

"The tragic plight of the civilian populations under Nazi domination, who are left with winter approaching and faced with the added ordeal of slow starvation, sorely troubles all sensitive people," the announcement says. "Every natural impulse, together with every prompting of human sympathy, strongly urges us to send them food. It seems to many that in this great hour of human need this is our religious duty.

"But the situation confronting us cannot be so readily simplified nor its obligations so easily met. . . .

"Britain stands practically alone in Europe in fighting to save the system of representative government and personal liberties as we have known it and for the way of life as we have always prized it. What will it mean for us if England goes down? This is our major consideration. . . .

"The first practical consideration is that there cannot be any guarantee that the food sent will reach the people for whom it is designed and not go to strengthen the Nazi military machine, as in the last World War. It is obvious that any plan proposed must be agreed upon both by Britain and Germany. We have abundant evidence . . . that the pledges of Nazi Germany would prove wholly worthless. . . ."

The stand by the Chicago clergy opposes that of Herbert Hoover for aid to the civilian populations of France, Belgium and the Netherlands, which also has substantial backing. Support of the Hoover plan was voted by the 18th annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic Regional Conference of the Interseminary Movement of the United States at the New Brunswick (N. J.) Theological Seminary on Saturday.

Louisiana Denies Legislators Pay Rise

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Louisiana legislators, who receive $10 a day and traveling expenses when in session, last May voted themselves a pay increase of $100 a month throughout the year.

Submitted to voters last week as a proposed constitutional amendment, the increase was defeated by more than a two-to-one vote.

President Cancels Press Talk; Trend Disturbs Reporters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Washington newspaper correspondents are frankly concerned over the latest trend of President Roosevelt's relations with the press.

For the first time during his entire occupancy of the White House, the President today cancelled one of his regular bi-weekly press conferences on the ground that "he had no news to offer."

The conference would have been held at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was cancelled at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The announcement was made by Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary, and there was no further explanation.

This development, following the incident last week when Paul Mallon, a veteran Capitol correspondent of 20 years' standing, was first informed at the White House that he was no longer welcome at the President's press conferences and was later told that he had been "mis-informed," is genuinely disturbing to Washington reporters whose concern is to get the news and report it faithfully.

Reason Disconcerting

Now, the disconcerting significance of Mr. Early's announcement is not that the President's press conference has been cancelled, but the reason given for the cancellation—that Mr. Roosevelt "has no news to offer."

The function of the White House press conference, in the view of Washington correspondents who have seen many Presidents come and go, is not merely for the President to "offer news," but for the correspondents to question the President on matters of public interest.

Thus the principle behind the press conference is reciprocal. It enables the President to have access to the front pages of every newspaper in the country but it also enables the newspaper correspondents to have access to the President as the elected representative of the people.

It is for this reason that the Washington press corps is concerned, not at the cancellation of the conference—for the conferences are called off quite occasionally for proper and understandable reasons—but at the incomprehensible explanation that there was no news to offer.

Actually, at the conferences when Mr. Roosevelt feels he has no news some of the most significant news develops. This was well and specifically illustrated last Friday morning when the President smilingly greeted nearly 300 reporters at his Executive Office with the word that there was no news.

But upon questioning, news of vital importance to the nation and to the world quickly developed. The President was reminded to make known his "rule of thumb" decision which increased munitions production was being made available to Great Britain; he clarified the role of the Defense Priorities Board; he made a signilcant comment on a fourth term; he announced joint defense discussions with Mexico; he commented on reports of pending cabinet changes and he reported his plans for a short vacation cruise down the Potomac River—these among other things on a day when there was supposed to be no news.

Roosevelt Outstanding Aid

In the main, most newspaper correspondents consider that President Roosevelt's relations with the press and their relations with the President have been notably satisfactory. The feel that the President, while often not a little nettled by the editorial opposition of so many newspapers, has been both understanding and helpful in his relations with reporters and that this friendly and co-operative attitude has been maintained much longer than has been the case with most of his predecessors.

They are, therefore, doubly surprised and concerned that there should be such signs of a contrary attitude at the White House, for they consider that any attitude or action by an American President which tended to close off the flow of news and to deprive correspondents of authoritative news sources undermines the freedom of the press as it has been undermined in so many other countries throughout the world.

Most Washington correspondents have confidence that this trend will be corrected but they believe it must be brought out into the open. They recognize tha the President has the right to see correspondents or not, as he chooses, but they believe that the practice is a privilege beneficial to the functioning of democracy and that to maintain it is in the public interest.

Educator Deplores Perfidy Of U. S. Scrap Iron Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—China is America's "western frontier," and every Japanese airplane that flies to Chungking on American gasoline and drops bombs made from American steel, "is dropping bombs on the ideals and values and human qualities of America," according to Prof. Owen Lattimore, editor of Pacific Affairs and director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Affairs at Johns Hopkins University.

Professor Lattimore, in an address before the China Aid convention of 125 delegates representing relief groups in China at the George Washington Hotel here on Nov. 9, described the United States embargo on scrap iron for Japan as only as "watertight as a fish-net." While it stopped the flow of scrap metal to Japan, he recalled, the embargo permitted the Japanese to buy the finished steel here, "thus saving them the trouble of converting the scrap."

Praising the valor and determination of the Chinese in resisting Japanese aggression, Professor Lattimore declared that while China was not yet "a democracy per se, she has the spirit and devotion to build a totally new and better concept of democracy than any developed so far." This is "vitally important" to America, he held.

"The people of the United States must cease a patronizing conception that the beneficence of the United States alone is keeping China fighting against the aggressor," he added. "China's powers to resist Japan . . . are deprived from the qualities developed and synchronized by the people of China themselves."

At the final session of the conference yesterday, the council dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt condemning the shipment of war supplies including finished steel and machine tools to Japan, characterizing these shipments as "contrary to the principle implied in the embargo."

"We urge the necessity of continuous and tremendously increased aid to China and a complete cessation of the present economic assistance and sending of supplies to Japan," the telegram to the President said. "Not only is China's future at stake, but likewise American democracy and the expansion of democratic values which is essential to American democracy."

Numerous Bulbs Easy to Grow in Winter

One of the easiest bulbs to grow for winter enjoyment is the Amaryllis. Yet how few people know or appreciate this. True, the bulbs are more expensive than Narcissus bulbs, but the flowers bloom a long time, sometimes twice; and are so lovely and colorful that they are worth almost any price. If well cared for during the summer and early autumn, the bulbs may be kept over and grown a second year.

Choose a pot not much larger than the bulb itself. (Amaryllis bulbs are enormous compared with other winter bulbs.) At the bottom place drainage material; cinders, broken crockery, etc., covered with peat moss. Sprinkle in a little good garden loam mixed with one third sand, and set the bulb in so at least half of it sticks out at the top, leaving about an inch and a half between the bulb and the sides of the pot.

Water once thoroughly, then place in a cool dark closet or cellar (for root growth) and water sparingly until the buds begin to appear. Usually this takes from four to six weeks; sometimes longer. In fact, you might fear that you'll never see anything if you have not been warned first. One day, however, you will feel a pale green tip usually at one side of the bulb. When this is about two inches high, place the bulb in a warm sunny window and give it plenty of water from then on. The green tip grows long and flat like a spatula, then a crack appears in it, and in a few more days you will have two or four of the most gorgeous blossoms imaginable.

Hyacinths Also Interesting

After the first group of blossoms has died down, sometimes a second group appears, then the foliage, which consists of long flat leaves resembling Iris leaves. If you would like to save the bulb for another year, continue to water the leaves, spraying the whole plant once in a while. When summer comes, set outdoors in partial shade, and water sparingly as the foliage starts to turn yellow. In early autumn the leaves will drop off and the bulb should be brought indoors and allowed a thorough rest until winter again, when usually a small tip of green will remind you that it is time to repot.

Roman Hyacinths are another interesting winter bulb. They can be grown in pebbles, specially prepared bulb fiber, or earth. If pebbles are used, set the bulbs rather high and water only just enough so the roots will be wet. If the bulbs themselves are kept too wet they are liable to rot.

If fiber is used, soak it thoroughly in water first, wring it out and place a layer at the bottom of the pot or bulb dish to be used. Set in several bulbs, and sprinkle the rest of the fiber in, firming around the bulbs but not packing it too tightly. Place in a cool dark closet until top growth begins. The top growth will seem to be slow, but when the hard leaf scales are a couple of inches high the buds will be almost ready to bloom, being all formed just inside the leaves.

Narcissus Easy to Grow

Roman Hyacinths come only in a deep rose, blue, and white, but the flowers are so pretty and graceful with their small bells, and so delightfully fragrant, that they are a joy to grow. The foliage is glossy and green and does not shoot up tall and spindly as Narcissus foliage is likely to do.

However, Narcissus is an old favorite and the easiest of all, in that it takes such a short while for the blossoms to mature. For variation in color, try Narcissus Soleil d'Or with clusters of yellow flowers, and Chinese Sacred Lilies, which have larger blossoms in looser clusters. The small trumpets are yellow surrounded by a creamy white perianth. All can be grown successfully in pebbles and water, bulb fiber, or soil.

The bulb fiber I have mentioned is carried by most bulb houses now, and is excellent for apartment dwellers and for those who don't want to bother with soil or pebbles. Most of it is specially treated so it will not stagnate and is clean and free from parasites. Be careful not to keep the fiber too wet. It is wise to have a little drainage material at the bottom of the container to catch excess moisture.

Buy large strong bulbs for indoor forcing, even though you must pay a little more for them. Try some of the more unusual ones, such as those I have mentioned, and also calla lilies, lilies-of-the-valley, and crocuses. Have the fun of watching their day-to-day development. In summer, in the garden, we often take the growth of our plants for granted; in winter, the unfolding of each new leaf is a joy in itself. E.S.P.

A Tuesday Feature

Hotel Men See Student Cooks In Action at N. Y. Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—The chefs of tomorrow are on exhibit at the twenty-fifth annual National Hotel Exposition now convening here at the Grand Central Palace. And although they are tucked away in an obscure corner of the third floor they and their work are attracting hundreds of visitors daily.

These chefs of tomorrow are young boys attending the Food Trades Vocational High School of New York City, the only one of its kind, here, if not in the United States.

Behind shiny glass cases rapidly filling with the delicacies they make, a half a dozen boys—the cream of the 1941 graduating class—mix up batters, roll out cookies and pies, ice cakes, and knead bread as deftly as your grandmother "on the farm" fried up a batch of doughnuts.

These lads are a part of the 50 who will graduate next June. Already, according to Jacobs Simonsin, principal of the school, half of these boys have been spoken for by some of the leading hotels of the city. They will serve as "intelligent" apprentices to the various hotel chefs until they are ready to go out on their own.

Entire Class Got Jobs

Last year, Mr. Simonsin said, the entire class of 42 boys were placed in good positions.

Their place in the Silver Jubilee Exposition is to show the public what they have learned in the art of cooking. Also it enables the hotel men who are in need of young apprentices to make a choice firsthand.

The breads, cookies, cakes, and other food specialties which the boys make in the presence of spectators are placed on sale. The funds received will be used to defray the cost of operating expenses while at the Exposition.

All the time the young chefs are showing their culinary wares they are, of course, being given proper school credit. Their ordinary school week is made up of five days with three hours a day devoted to academics and three hours to cooking.

While there are some schools which teach baking, the Food Trades Vocation High School is believed to be the only one of its kind to teach its students all of the duties of a first-class chef. These duties include food merchandising, meats, baking, roasting, cafeteria and tea-room management.

Test Equipment at School

All of the equipment used at the Food Trades Vocational High School is donated by the hotel industry. Whenever there is the need for trying out some new cooking device it is sent to the high school and given a test as to its efficiency and practicability.

There is a growing demand in this country for chefs and bakers, Mr. Simonsin said. "This has become more apparent since the beginning of the European war when it has been impossible for foreign chefs to come to this country. The boys in our school," he said, "are being fitted to step into the increasing vacancies."

The program for the school while at the Exposition will be to give its objectives; demonstrations on finshing layers with a knife; making filled coffee rings; making marzipan fruits; moulding Vienna bread; making three, four, five, and six braided breads; making butter cream roses; demonstration on finishing layers with a comb; refrigerated doughs; ice box cookies; and exhibition of decorated showpieces.

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State Councils of Defense Help to Keep America Safe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Better team-work between the States and the Federal Government than was possible in previous rearmament periods is helping to speed up the national defense program, thanks to machinery for inter-State co-operation that has been built in the last 15 years.

This machinery, which includes the Council of State Governments and other inter-state organizations with a common secretariat here, is responsible for the training of a man who makes a uniquely qualified liaison officer between the different levels of government. Frank Bane, in a new temporary post in Washington, is able through his contacts here as executive of these organizations to establish communication between federal officials, State and local executives, and legislators with a minimum of red tape.

Suppose William S. Knudsen, who heads the Production Division of the Defense Council, wants some special types of gauges—snap and ply, to be exact—that can be made in small plants. He phones down to Frank Bane, who heads another division of the Council, that of State and Local Co-operation.

Gets What He Needs

"I need some snap and ply gauges," he says. "You find me some small factories that can make them. Must know by day after tomorrow."

A request like that delights Mr. Bane. He doesn't know the first thing about gauges, but he does know his State people. At once the soft-spoken Virginian snaps into action. He calls a stenographer, dictates a bunch of telegrams to members of State Councils of Defense, and sure enough, on the morning of the third day, Mr. Knudsen gets his information. State Councils of Defense, by the way, have been organized in 31 States under plans drawn up by the Defense Council.

Or suppose it's the other way around. It's not a member of the National Defense Council that is seeking information, but a local community that wants advice from the Council. This time it's Columbia, S. C., that calls Mr. Bane. This city's difficulty is that it has suddenly acquired a large army camp at its outskirts and doesn't have the local educational facilities to meet the new demands made upon it by officers' children. What shall Columbia do?

"We got a little law through Congress calling for a survey of conditions there," said Mr. Bane The next step, after the survey is completed, will be to get another "little law" through Congress providing for aid to local communities which are faced with such a problem.

Not the Same in 1918

There was no such setup as this when the United States rushed to prepare in 1918, said Mr. Bane. There wouldn't have been any individual then who had the intimate contacts with State officials that the Secretary of the Council of State Governments has today. But this time, recognizing the value of these newer inter-state agencies, the Administration called Mr. Bane into conference when plans for the Defense Council were in the making last summer.

A letter from the White House invited him to come to a meeting with the Defense Council in Washington, and to bring with him other representatives of inter-state organizations, in order to find out "how the State governments could best organize so as to co-operate effectively in the defense program," to quote the letter.

Out of the conference came a memorandum which was sent to all the governors of the States. It outlined areas of co-operation among Federal, State, and local governments, suggested machinery for bringing about co-operation, and announced plans to set up a co-ordinator (Mr. Bane) in Washington.

As a result of this memorandum and some field work directed by the new division, 32 States have set up Defense Councils, said Mr. Bane. In addition, local defense councils have been organized in 250 cities which have felt the impact of defense industry or military expansion.

Problems Are Innumerable

There are innumerable State and local problems arising from the defense program, Mr. Bane pointed out. While some aspects of it, like production and price control, are distinctly federal, others are part State and part national, like transportation. And still others, like employee training, agricultural production and the operating problems in connection with labor are 90 per cent State, he said.

Further, new problems are sprouting up all the time. The first period of the defense program, now about complete, was marked by appeals from the localities for defense industries. Now that these have been located, new appeals are coming in for help in handling the problems caused by sudden expansion. Mr. Bane regards his division as an agency to represent these communities in Washington, as well as one to help Washington get acquainted with the communities. The most useful thing he does, he thinks, is to bring folks together through his wide acquaintance.

The Good Rich Earth

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

'The Plowman Homeward Plods His Weary Way'

Good ground, well cultivated and with comfortable buildings for man and beast, an honest day's work and a fair crop and fair prices for that crop. That's what the farm picture symbolizes. In upper right inset, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; in lower left, Louis J. Taber, President National Grange, who both understand problems the farmer has to face.

Farmers Seek Price Parity With Industry

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12 — Listening, as they drive across the country, to the hum of factory machines speeding up for the defense program, farmers from all parts of the Nation, coming here this week for the National Grange convention, are asking themselves a question and attempting to answer it.

"If industry is picking up, prices for things we buy are likely to rise; what can we do then, so that the prices of the crops we sell will catch up with industrial prices?"

As a matter of fact, farm dollars have not yet regained the purchasing power they had before the World War. The Grange, never enthusiastic about the AAA crop control program although it "went along," is now looking squarely at the economic results of it. It was better than nothing in an emergency, many of its members say, but it hasn't restored agriculture to a sound economic footing.

Cash income from farm marketing, exclusive of benefit payments, was considerably lower during the last five years than it was in the five year period ending in 1930, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Farm dollars are only 79 per cent of par, when you figure their purchasing power today as compared with the pre-war years.

Dirt Farmers to Talk

To representatives of some 800,000 farm folks meeting here, this points to the need of developing a better program for agriculture, and they are taking the democratic way of doing it. The nine days of Grange meetings — probably the longest convention schedule of any organization—will be given over to discussion by corn-hog farmers, and apple growers, and cotton planters and dairymen of the solution to this problem.

Much was heard about farm policies during the recent campaign, but the ideas put out over the radio did not stem from some high authority in Washington. Farm programs in the United States have been developed largely in the farm organizations and get the support of these organizations before political candidates adopt them. So when organizations like the Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation hold their annual meetings, it is national policy that is in the making. And they lobby strenously for their measures once they got to the political stage.

Of course neither organization, nor the politically important Farmers Union, puts its program over in entirety. Each group exerts an influence. Sometimes they all push together on the same program; sometimes they differ; but it is out of their discussions that national policy emerges.

Farmers Know Their Importance

Right now, when the Nation is rebuilding its defenses, the meetings of farm organizations like the 74-year-old Grange become of extreme importance. Production of food is an essential industry, and the farmers know it. They want to contribute to national defense to the best of their ability. But they also insist that an underpaid, unprofitable industry is not the efficient part of the national defense it should be.

Louis J. Tabor, National Master of the Grange, has emphasized this.

"History proves," he says, "that where agriculture has been fostered, that nation has prospered and reached a high degree of perfection; but where it has been neglected, degeneracy began. Let us heed the warning and escape the doom."

What's to be done to restore farm buying power? The Grange has never advanced any panacea. It believes in action on many fronts — lowering farm interest rate, encouraging co-operative marketing, bringing down transportation costs, adopting policies to protect the American market for farmers of this country, development of new industrial uses for farm products, and possibly working out some plan for bolstering domestic prices.

All Can Be Heard

Within the organization there is plenty of opportunity for debating these measures. The nine days of convention are purposely arranged to give everyone who wants to speak a chance to be heard. Steam-roller tactics are disapproved in the Grange. Any "brother" or "sister," (this is a fraternal organization) can bring his story to the committees which meet to consider resolutions, and if his idea wins support it is offered the voting delegates.

When the resolutions come up to be voted on, once more an opportunity is given the minority to plead its case. It's not easy for a minority to win the votes of this large, slow-moving body, but the minority has the satisfaction of knowing that it has been encouraged to speak freely and use to the utmost the power of persuasion. Last year a west coast delegate put in a lengthy plea for the guaranteed cost of production plan of farm aid, but didn't get much support. Such proposals will doubtless be offered again this year.

Grangers have reason to feel encouraged about the growth of their organization. Because Wyoming joined the ranks as an organized Grange State this year, there are now 37 states represented, the largest number at any one time in the 74 years of Grange history.

Dust Helps Grange

The storms of dust that swept over Nebraska are in part responsible for the new State Grange in Wyoming. For the dust caused Nebraska farmers to migrate, and some of them were Grangers. Those who settled in Wyoming wanted to continue Grange activity, so they went out and organized their neighbors. To set up a State Grange they had to get more than 1,000 members and organize, 25 local Granges, three regional organizations (Pomona Granges) and one juvenile grange. And That's what Wyoming has done. S. W. Samuelson, the first master, and his wife, are voting delegates to the convention. They too came from the Nebraska dust bowl, but they migrated in advance of the recent dought.

Organization work goes on steadily in the Grange. This year 168 new subordinate Granges were added and 35 were reorganized. In the 17 years since Mr. Tabor became master of the organization, a total of 3,963 new local Granges have been organized.

Meetings this year are being held in one of the most highly organized of the Grange States. Within it live 130,000 members of the farm fraternity, or about one-sixth of its total membership Neighboring Pennsylvania is also a large Grange State. This means that the beautiful ritual work that is an essential part of the convention will be attended by large classes. Thursday and Friday will see the presentation of the symbolic side of the Grange work in Loew's Theater.

Business Can Wait

The speaking program of a Grange convention is never a fixed affair. Whenever a distinguished guest appears on the scene, he finds himself on the program. When the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, visits the convention, as he has promised the Grange he will, all business will be put aside to hear the head of the Government's Agriculture Department. Mr. Wickard recently joined the Indiana State Grange and will be welcomed not as an outsider but as a member.

Many notables are Grangers. Both Henry A. Wallace and Charles L. McNary are members of long standing. Being members, they can remain in the meeting as long as they choose. If they were not members, they could come in only while the meeting was opened for the purpose, but would have to leave as soon as their talk was finished.

Nobody, no matter how famous, is permitted to remain in the sessions when they are being conducted according to the rules of the fraternal degrees. Reporters, too, must sit patiently outside the doors waiting for crumbs of news —unless they happen to be members. If they know the password, however, they can walk right in.

Pupils Learn About 'Co-ops' By Practice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you ask a pupil in the Skokie Junior High School, Winnetka, Ill., whether he prefers the consumer co-operative form of business organization to publicly owned or privately owned business, he can answer out of his own experience.

He can tell you whether he got a better deal buying lead pencils from the school store when it was a private enterprise, when it was run by the school (public ownership), or now that it is a "consumer co-operative." He can compare the operations of the privately owned Live Stock Corporation (specializing in rabbits chickens, and white rats) with that of the publicly owned Bureau of Bees of the Biology Department. He can check the operations of both against the co-operatively run Credit Union.

By encouraging boys and girls to organize businesses to meet their own needs, Winnetka public schools are giving them an opportunity to understand the institutions of their times, explained S. R. Logan, Associate Superintendent of schools of Winnetka and Principal of the Skokie Junior High.

Courses on Co-operation

Activities in that school are being watched with keen interest by leaders in the Co-operative League, the educational agency of the consumer co-operative movement. A. R. Bowen, Secretary, thinks the Winnetka method is giving pupils a real understanding of the co-operative movement without indoctrinating them or propagandizing.

This is the way educators, acting as a special committee on co-operatives of the National Education Association, think consumer co-operation should be taught—not as the only desirable form of business organization, but as one important form.

In a number of States, public schools are including the teaching of consumer co-operation in their curriculums. Wisconsin makes it compulsory (and some friends of the movement think this is unwise); North Dakota requires its teaching when a certain number of pupils ask for the course; Minnesota appropriated $5,000 for the preparation of materials on co-operation to be used in schools, according to Mr. Bowen.

But now come certain schools which encourage children to run their own co-operatives. In Norris, Tenn., boys and girls in the upper grades organized a producer co-operative. They bought seed co-operatively, raised vegetables, and learned what co-operative marketing means through experience.

Winnetka children decided to reorganize the school store as a co-operative after it had languished under private and public ownership. They liked the co-operative plan because it gave each of them a vote, in accordance with the Rochdale system.

Shares sold for 25 cents. At present the inventory amounts to about. $275. It consists of pencils (three grades), pens, a few inexpensive fountain pens, erasers, and so on. A record is made of each purchase, using the buyer's library number, and at the end of the week sales tickets are sorted and credited to the buyers. At the end of the year the store pays a 10 per cent purchase return, besides 4 per cent interest on share capital.

Lending Agency

A lending agency in this school is also co-operative. If a fellow forgets to bring lunch money, he can negotiate a loan with his credit union. If he pays it back next day no interest is charged, but if he delays repayment, interest begins to mount. Maximum credit is $1.50. So far the credit union hasn't lost any money. Most of the large loans are reported to be for the purchase of fountain pens.

Pupils started this co-operative agency after a visit to a Chicago bank. They talked over their financial problems with a vice-president of the bank, who happened to be the father of one of the boys, and followed his advice in establishing the credit union. It now has 110 members.

Future Farmers Honor Youth Who Runs Big Farm

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12 (AP) —A mild-mannered youth from the cotton country of Arkansas won today the highest honor the Future Farmers of America and its 230,000 members could bestow upon him—the title of 1940 Star Farmer of America.

Gerald Reyenga of Emmet, Ark., was awarded the title at the Future Farmers annual convention, held in conjunction with the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show. With the honor went $500 awarded by the weekly Kansas City Star.

For Gerald, it climaxed four years of interest in vocational agricultural work at his home town high school and the days he had spent on the 520-acre place where he was reared.

Gerald began hoeing cotton and milking cows when he was 6 years old. Since the passing of his father last year, the responsibility for managing his mother's farm has been his.

He put the farm on a money-making basis.

Gerald is the next to the oldest in a family of nine children.

He was graduated from Laneburg Central High School, a rural school with an attendance of 450. He played on its basketball team and on the community American Legion baseball team.

His first year's projects included one and one-half acres of corn and six and one-half acres of Irish potatoes, which netted $125.

In his sophomore year his projects were smaller but his work on the family farm kept his busy. The next year, 1938-39, he won the title of the Arkansas Corn Champion of the Future Farmers of America with his corn producing 82 bushels to the acre. His cotton averaged better than half a bale to the acre, and altogether he cleared $588.

With his profit, he bought a brood mare and two dairy heifers. He had already bought a sow.

Gerald's last year in high school found him with 20 acres of corn, 30 in cotton, and 12 in potatoes. The sow has produced 22 pigs in two litters.

What he'll make on his 1939-40 project will not be determined until all the crops are sold. His corn crop will average more than 40 bushels to the acre.

Clubwomen Urged To Aid Democracy

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, Baltimore, Md., First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, believes women "could save democracy if they would shake off the apathy toward problems that are considered controversial."

She told the State Federation of Women's Clubs last night:

"If we spoke up and declared that Communism, Fascism, and all other isms be eradicated, they would become a thing of the past in this country."

However, she said, clubwomen are becoming "soft and lazy" and "shrug off the vital questions of this Nation because they are political. Women have great potential powers and everybody realizes it but women."

From the same platform, Dr James Gordon Gilkey, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., declared the "time has come to stop the flood of fear" and added Britain's victory seems certain because of the British determination to succumb rather than to submit.

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Gannett Aide Points to Election To Prove American Press Is Free

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP) —Frank E. Tripp, General Manager of the Gannett Company, Inc., believes "if ever a last word must be spoken for the freedom and independence of the American people, that word will come from the last gasping issue of a newspaper."

Accepting the invitation of Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to comment on the Cabinet member's assertion that "the press is not free," Mr. Tripp in an open letter read before Gannett executives declared:

"You observe that about 80 per cent of the press opposed Mr. Roosevelt and that still he was elected. That very fact defeats your argument that the press is not free. Can it be that your idea of a free press, one that you should like, is a press that the Government could control as it does your pal the radio?

"Now you know that radio is licensed by the Government. . . . You know it is restricted by rules from expressing any opinion. Newspapers can have opinions, so far anyway; can express them, and do.

"What you mean is that you don't like the kind of opinions they express. That's O. K. They don't like yours, either, and they are independent enough to say so. . . .

"The truth is that neither newspapers nor radio are controlled or influenced by advertisers Nor do advertisers seek to control them. . . .

"You are right about one thing, however. That old-time ballyhoo about the 'power of the press' is the bunk. I hadn't heard of it for years. The power of the press is and always was nothing more than the delivery of a message. The power lies in the message itself."

Quota Limit Stands On Cuban Raw Sugar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)— The Agriculture Department announced Nov. 9 that beginning Nov. 12 Cuban raw sugar entering the United States would require prior certification that such sugar was within the 1940 Cuban import quota of 1,749,796 short tons, raw value.

The balance remaining of the Cuban quota on Nov. 1 was reported to be 125,558 short tons.

The Department also announced that the 1940 Cuban import quota of refined sugar—375,000 short tons—was exhausted Nov. 8. Consequently, Cuba will not be permitted to send more refined sugar to this country until Jan. 1.

Investigators Study New Jersey Plant Blast

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 12 (AP)—Investigators went over the American Cyanamid Corporation's three-story acid plant seeking the cause of an explosion which killed the plant superintendent, injured three workmen, and wrecked the interior of the building. The acid plant, one of 110 buildings on the property, was used to manufacture dye stuffs.

Film of Mercury's Path Across Sun Studied to Test Einstein's Theory

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 12 (AP) —Four Mount Wilson sky-gazers who took movies of Mercury's Armistice-Day transit of the sun sought in their films today substantiation or disproof of a part of Einstein's theory of relativity.

They hoped, through the series —three pictures a second—to fix the exact time of the crossing and thus to check a portion of Albert Einstein's famous theory which would explain an irregularity of the planet's motion, said Dr. Seth D. Nicholson, head of the Mount Wilson corps.

The pictures' tracing Mercury's path across the sun, also may aid the United States naval observatory in checking upon irregularities of the earth's rotation on its axis, he added.

At the University of Arizona Dr. Edwin F. Carpenter, Director of Steward Observatory, said the planet began its transit half a minute ahead of schedule, indicating that it was 1,000 miles in advance of the predicted position on its orbit.

Dr. Nicholson declined to comment until his own study was completed. Some observers here said the transit began at 12:50:21 p. m., P. S. T.

In one respect the astronomical phenomenon was a disappointment, Dr. Nicholson said. The sky was too cloudy to permit photo-electric measurement of the difference in brightness between sunspots and Mercury's image.

Debate Issues, Hoover Urges

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12 (AP)— Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, said in an interview yesterday that Republicans "have a national duty to oppose" what he termed a drift toward centralization of power in the National Government.

Republicans agree with Democrats, he said, on peace, national preparedness and aid short of war to England, but he pleaded for continued debate on domestic problems.

"The organization of all Democrats has to revolve around two major parties," he said, "thus giving two different points of view for the people to thresh out at the ballot box.

"If they do not have this chance to thresh them out in votes, they will thresh them out in bloodshed."

But he called for an end to "smearing and all that kind of opposition for all time."

Mr. Hoover termed coalition cabinets as "desirable in case of war, but not in peace times—as they imply no pounding on the anvil of debate.

"That does not mean that individuals of exceptional ability should not be taken into a cabinet if they are not taken in as representatives of either party."

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are en route by airliner to New York City in behalf of relief for the small invaded nations of Europe.

Canadians Like Meat

OTTAWA — Consumption of meats in Canada during 1939 is estimated at 118.9 pounds per capita, an increase of slightly more than two pounds over the preceding year.

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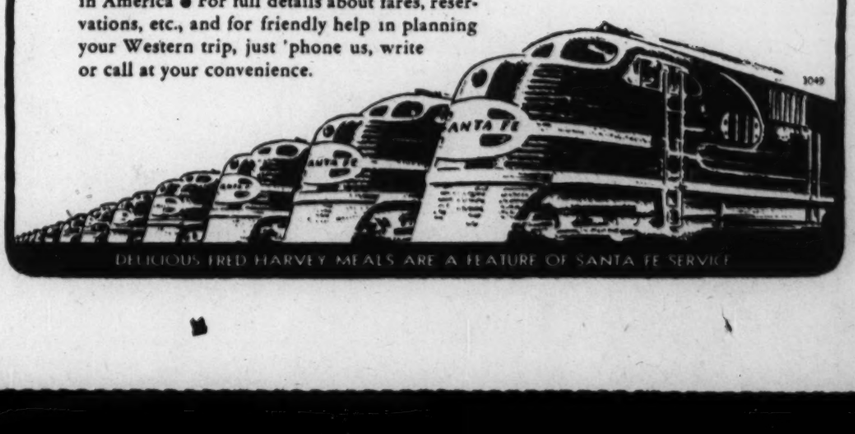

DELICIOUS FRED HARVEY MEALS ARE A FEATURE OF SANTA FE SERVICE

Molotoff Meets Hitler; Balkan Move Forecast

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, meeting for the first time, conferred well into Berlin's blackout tonight on matters that may exert a profound effect on Axis movements toward the Dardanelles and Near East.

Early this evening they had talked for more than two hours in Berlin's Chancellery. With them were German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop; Russian Foreign Vice-Commissar V. G. Dekanozoff, and an interpreter, for neither Herr Hitler nor Mr. Molotoff speaks the other's language.

A curious crowd stood outside the inky windows of the Chancellery, dark like every other Berlin building for the duration of the war. But the sun went down and the moon began to shine brightly and still Mr. Molotoff did not emerge.

Mr. Molotoff, making his first visit to Germany, arrived at 11:05 a. m., accompanied by 33 aides. Herr von Ribbentrop and other high Nazis greeted him at the station and he was driven to Bellevue Castle, where he will stay. Later he talked with the Foreign Minister at the Foreign Office.

The Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, organ of the German Foreign Office, claimed Russian-German political developments were independent of the war.

Russian-German policy, it said, "is independent of the outward conditions of the present, and therefore of the hostilities which claim the attention of one of the partners.

May Involve Turkey

"Therefore, the present conflict cannot hinder the absolute will of the two powers to create ordered conditions on their border spheres."

Sections of the German press already have said flatly the question of Turkey and the Dardanelles would be within the scope of the talks.

[The Turkish radio and press expressed belief a German military move in the Balkans to aid Italy in its conflict with Greece was imminent, and said this might be the essential reason for Mr. Molotoff's visit to Berlin. Most foreign observers in Istanbul interpreted the visit as a diplomatic setback to Turkey.]

Egypt's Hopes Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 12—Although the Russo-German negotiations which have taken Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Russia to Berlin are looked upon here with misgivings, the failure of the Axis in its first attack upon Greece has contributed to bring to the Egyptian people and press a degree of optimism that has not been seen for some time. Tirades against the Axis during the past few days have reached almost totalitarian heights of recrimination.

That Italy's ultimatum to Greece was really due to Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, who persuaded Signor Mussolini into half-hearted acceptance of the plan is the prevalent theory among well-informed observers just arrived here from Greek capital.

Marshal Graziani, these sources aver, saw this as a last opportunity to threaten Greece before winter and as a desperate attempt to weaken the British military strength in Egypt. Marshal Graziani, because of his overweening confidence and impetuosity, is now referred to in sober Italian circles as "Italy's Little Ribbentrop," recalling the latter's alleged part in misleading his country regarding Britain's determination to fight.

If Britain can increase its military activity in this part of the world, as War Secretary Eden indicated in his speech yesterday, following his trip to the Near East, these smaller countries, which but few weeks ago were inclined to assume that all was lost, will undoubtedly take new heart.

Thus the British capture of frontier posts in the region of Gallabat in the Eastern Anglo-Sudan near the Abyssian border, though not highly significant in themselves, help to swell the wave of optimism now arising throughout Egypt and to encourage the hope of a new move into Abyssinia, thus relieving the Sudan of any danger attack from that side.

Results of the United States Presidential election also were heartily welcomed as evidence that the combined Anglo-American economic and financial strength will now be more speedily employed to aid the democratic offensive against the totalitarians.

Mexico Oil Industry Faces Cut in Pay Roll

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 12 (AP)—A Government Commission of three experts studying Mexico's deficit-ridden oil industry has proposed dismissal of 4,000 of the 18,000 workers.

This would reduce annual operating expenses about 22,000,500 pesos (about $4,400,000).

It was understood President Cardenas would use the Commission's report as the basis for a decree reorganizing the industry before leaving office Nov. 30.

The experts said the proposed reduction in personnel and other economies would make Mexico's oil industry practically independent of the war-shrunken foreign sales and the world-wide boycott of British and American oil firms whose properties Mexico expropriated in 1938.

French Colonies: Rift to End Vichy's Control?

Weygand's stand, changes in Indo-China, and successes of de Gaulle show shift in views.

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Rear Admiral Jean Decoux was reported today to have resigned as Governor General of French Indo-China, partly because of increasing opposition in the French colony by "Free French" followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Domei, Japanese news agency, which reported the resignation in a dispatch from Hanoi, said the French Government at Vichy was expected to appoint a successor soon.

Admiral Jean Marie Abrail, commandment at Dunkirk at the time of the Allied withdrawal and later French Governor General of Algeria, was mentioned by Domei as reported favored for the Indo-China appointment.

The dispatch said Admiral Decoux resigned because of pressure brought upon him during his negotiations with Japan by reactionary elements at Saigon, in collusion with the deGaulle group.

What of Weygand?

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 12 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand's failure to return from Africa to Vichy has aroused speculation in foreign circles here who see evidence of a stiffening attitude on the part of the General toward France's German and Italian conquerors.

Rear Admiral René Platon, French Minister of Colonies, returned to Vichy from a surprise plane trip to North Africa which informed persons said was for the primary purpose of bringing General Weygand back. But General Weygand remained in Africa.

He has been there since Oct. 10, empowered by Marshal Pétain, Chief of the French State, to take charge of all political and military matters in France's huge African territories.

Is Showdown Near?

There was speculation here as to whether this means that a showdown betwen General Weygand, one-time Allied Generalissimo, and the French North African Army on the one hand, and the Rome-Berlin Axis on the other may be at hand.

The Germans were said to have shown disapproval over General Weygand's speech in North Africa —where his popularity is great—in which he said France would not cede an inch of territory there.

Reports are current here that Reichsmarshal Herman Göring, the No. 2 Nazi, told French Vice-Premier Pierre Laval in Paris this week end that the Germans could not continue to deal with the Vichy Government unless Vichy brought General Weygand back.

It was asserted that General Weygand, however, had taken matters into his own hands and refused Vichy's official instructions to return.

Strength in Colonies

French North Africa today is almost as strong as when the war began, perhaps even stronger, according to reports current here. The North African defense forces even during the collapse of France were said to have been kept close to full strength to guard against an Italian incursion from Libya.

Travelers coming from North Africa since the armistice report that few of the troops have been disarmed and that morale is rising, especially since General Weygand's speech.

Troops now in Africa include large parts of the famed Foreign Legion.

Any Axis attempt to take Tunisia, Algeria, or Morocco by force would necessitate an offensive from Libya—where Italy already is heavily engaged against the British in Egypt—or a sea attack across parts of the Mediterranean or the Atlantic where the British Navy still appears supreme.

Commentators here said it was "quite likely" that General Weygand's position in North Africa would force the Axis to postpone any attempt to get bases there until they carry out their plans in the eastern Mediterranean, where apparently they hope to crush British strength in the entire sea by reaching the Suez Canal.

Vichy Conferences

VICHY, France, Nov. 12 (AP)—Rear Admiral René Platon, French Minister of Colonies in the Pétain Government, after a hurried airplane trip to Algiers to talk with Gen. Maxime Weygand, returned here yesterday without General Weygand, who had been expected to accompany him back to Vichy.

Admiral Platon was accompanied by Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident General of Tunis, and Admiral Platon immediately went into conference with Gen. Charles Huntziger, French Army Commander and one of the signers of the armistice with Germany, and Gen. August Nogues, French Commander in North Africa until General Weygand was put in charge of all military and political matters there early last month.

Wide World

Marshal Philippe Pétain Studies His Nation's Needs

Marshal Pétain shakes hands with a French peasant who presented him with a bouquet of flowers during his visit to the little village of Ambert, southwest of Lyon. For the first time since he became Chief of State Marshal Pétain is visiting various sections of France to talk with his people in person. These visits are in the nature of a tour of inspection in connection with his plans for reconstruction in France. A stiffening of the French attitude toward Germany is reported.

It was said General Weygand, accompanied by General Schatel of his staff, saw Admiral Platon off at the Algiers airfield. Besides talking with the former Allied Generalissimo, the Admiral had conferred with Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, Governor General of Algiers, on his surprise trip to Africa.

After the hasty conference between Admiral Platon, Generals Huntziger and Nogues, the French Ministerial Armistice Committee went into session here yesterday.

Vice-Premier Pierre Laval declared Nov. 10 that peace negotiations between Vichy and victorious Germany had been postponed until the end of the war.

Mr. Laval also criticized the militant separatist, Gen. Charles De Gaulle, and declared British radio announcements that parts of French territory were to be given to Germany constituted an attempt "to ruin the only attempt we can make toward obtaining the best possible peace."

Free France Gains

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The surrender of Libreville, principal port of the Gabon Colony of French Equatorial Africa, to the "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle was announced yesterday by the de Gaulle headquarters here.

[The fall of Libreville was reported authoritatively but unofficially at Vichy yesterday.]

The London announcement said the commanding officer at Libreville surrendered at 4:40 a. m. Nov. 10 and the "Free French" warships Savorgnan de Brassa and Commandant Domineof had entered the city harbor.

[General de Gaulle himself in a five-minute radiocast at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, announced merely that "Gabon has been on the side of the Free French forces since yesterday." The radiocast was heard in New York by CBS.

Libreville was founded by the French in 1849 on the estuary near the mouth of the Gabon River. Gabon's population in 1936 was reported at 1,223 Europeans and 408,516 natives. Its area is 93,218 square miles.]

Opposition

Continued from Page 1

tions of influence and direction in the Republican Party, and he hopes that many of these will be recruited from the former Willkie Clubs which, in his speech Monday night, he disbanded as personal organizations but urged to continue in political life as advocates of the purposes and principles which he advocated in the campaign.

Finally, Mr. Willkie is neither planning to engineer any "draft" for his renomination in 1944 nor is he withdrawing from the "crusade."

"Nineteen forty-four," he said, "will take care of itself. It is of the essence of my belief that democracy is fruitful of leadership."

Must Follow His Lead

This position is a necessary source of political strength to Mr. Willkie, for he can hardly remove himself from further leadership of his party without impairing his present leadership of the Party. Mr. Willkie added on this point:

"Principles are not like football suits to be put on in order to play a game and then taken off when the game is over."

In Washington, Mr. Willkie's broadcast is generally judged to be patriotic, good-tempered and constructive, in keeping with the spirit of American democracy and the need of the times.

It is also recognized that in his enunciation of five specific proposals for early government action, affecting defense, taxation and economy, Mr. Willkie has quickly taken the initiative by stating the Republican position on urgent matters on which the Administration will be required to act in the near future.

This suggests an alertness which is likely to prove exceedingly beneficial to Mr. Willkie's leadership and his "loyal opposition" in the coming months.

Nazi Army Turns to Relief Of Quake-Stricken Rumania

By the Associated Press

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 12 (AP)—The German Army's preparation of military bases in Rumania was abandoned temporarily today as Nazi troops did rescue work among the ruins of homes, shops and factories razed by Sunday's devastating earthquake. Additional light shocks were felt again today.

Reports from the quake-wrenched oil fields indicated damage to refineries was widespread, but enough oil remained in undamaged reservoirs to assure shipments for the Reich war machine.

Some observers, however, pointed out another handicap to the German program in the earthquake's partial disruption of agriculture. Much fall plowing is not yet completed, and tens of thousands of peasants will be called from the land to aid in reconstruction, putting a drain on the nation's labor supply.

German army tanks and trucks, as well as men, are participating in the rehabilitation and relief work. Even some Rumanians who are opposed to German military control of the country have expressed appreciation for the prompt aid.

Charred Ruins

Once-beautiful Bucharest was scarred with charred ruins where fire followed the building-cracking shocks.

Most of the pipelines and railroad facilities with which the petroleum is removed for shipment to Germany were intact. Some refineries will be shut down two or three weeks for repairs, it was said.

Experts predicted that if the damage to casings were as extensive as first feared, production would be impaired for several months. Sources here did not expect this to affect Germany seriously since the Nazis up to now have been unable to transport more than one-third of Rumania's total oil production. They said that that fraction certainly still would be available.

Fires still were burning here today in the wrecked Carlton block, where hundreds of apartment dwellers and an undetermined number of would-be rescuers were trapped and killed.

Ordered Evacuated

The Government ordered 200 other large Bucharest buildings evacuated because of the hazard of collapse.

Scores of Bucharest's streets were roped off to protect pedestrians from falling masonry. Many other streets were jammed with families moving with their possessions.

An engineer of the construction firm which built the Carlton Hotel ordered a close inspection of every building for which his firm contracted in the past 10 years.

[There were no further official estimates beyond the original statement that between 1,000 and 2,000 fatalities resulted from the Rumanian earthquake. Reports from many of the outlying districts, however, were either fragmentary or lacking because of interruptions in communication facilities.

A British radio broadcast heard in New York by the British Broadcasting Company estimated the figure at 10,000 quoting the latest Bucharest reports.

The British broadcast also said that oil production in the stricken country will be curtailed drastically for at least several weeks.]

Nation Sees Need of Cash

Continued from Page 1

porate taxes, individual income taxes, and estate taxes.

"Apparently," Dr. Ezekiel concluded, "therefore, only about one quarter of our aggregate taxation at the present time definitely is of the character that redistributes income and prevents oversaving and hoarding, while something over one half is of the type which tends to reduce expenditures for consumption."

With the election over and tax discussion growing, proposals are heard here for a factual tax study along the lines of the Temporary National Economic Committee, bringing in the hitherto unco-ordinated elements of state and local tax agencies. Federal taxes, as the above Treasury study shows, are only part of the big problem. Representatives of state and local governments would be asked to participate in the investigation and support the completed program of tax reorganization.

No Draft Favors Asked for Students

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—The National Association of State Universities has expressed "unalterable opposition" to any legislation granting all college and university students deferment under the Selective Service Act.

The Association adopted a report of its Committee on Military Affairs which recommended, among other things, a special summer military training program to qualify graduate students for reserve commissions "instead of just a year of military training" under the Selective Service program.

President Willard said that a joint committee of the National Association of State Universities and the Association of Land Grant Colleges had adopted a report expressing opposition to installation of a students' training corps in these institutions, as was done in the last war.

Colleges Elect

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—President James Fulton Zimmerman of the University of New Mexico was elected President of the National Association of State Universities.

Other officers named at the organization's annual meeting: Vice-President, Arthur A. Hauck, President of the University of Maine; Secretary-Treasurer, Herman G. James, President of Ohio University; member of the Executive Committee, Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina.

Marines 'Ready,' Knox Confident

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Marines at posts scattered halfway around the world heard Nov. 10 from Secretary Frank Knox an expression of confidence that they were ready for instant service.

Congratulating the Marines on their 165th birthday, the Naval Secretary emphasized "now" in asserting the sea soldiers, doubly expanded within a year to nearly 40,000 officers and men, were fully prepared for emergency defense measures.

His message was read by Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Marine commandant, in an international birthday radiocast. Other messages were read from Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Col. John Potts, commander of the Washington, D. C., Marine barracks, noted that the Marine corps was created by a resolution of the Continental Congress on Nov. 10, 1775, and said its record "will bear comparison with that of the most famous military organizations in the world's history."

Naval Armory Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Ground has been broken here for a $125,000 Naval Reserve armory, to be erected immediately. The major share of the armory cost will be borne by the Work Projects Administration, with $16,000 supplies by municipal funds.

German Planes Bomb Coast; R. A. F. Attacks U-Boat Base

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The German Air Force, turned back from London in a brief morning raid, attacked northeast coast towns early this afternoon.

The daylight attacks, which seemed widespread over England, followed a night of comparative calm in which the British capital was undisturbed after 9 p. m.

British bombers were reported today to have attacked the German submarine base at Lorient, France, and airdromes at the French ports of Brest, St. Malo and St. Brieux in daylight raids yesterday.

An Air Ministry communiqué said bad weather kept the British fliers from making any flights over German territory last night.

A channel gale also apparently kept Axis warplanes grounded most of last night and early today, giving Britons a night of rest unbroken by air raid alarms.

The last of a few lone raiders headed homeward at 9 o'clock last night, a joint communiqué issued by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security reported, and the storm-swept sky over England still was clear of invading planes when daylight came.

Such attacks as were made up to 9 p. m., the communiqué said, caused a "very small" number of casualties and "slight" damage.

Places raided included the London area, Southeastern and Eastern England and the Southwest.

[Berlin sources said a large number of German bombers and fighting planes attacked military objectives yesterday in London, Birmingham and other industrial centers in the Midlands. A number of Birmingham gas tanks were set afire, they added.]

The British press, meanwhile, rejoiced over the Royal Air Force's reported victory yesterday over Italian planes which attacked shipping in the English Channel.

The bannerline in the Daily Express read:

"Thirteen Italian raiders (made of wood) hurricaned. Ancient Rome's ancient planes."

One British fighter pilot reported he shot down an Italian bomber, then attacked an Italian fighter. His guns jammed at this point, he said, so he rammed into the Italian's wing, sending the latter down. The R. A. F. pilot landed unhurt.

The Air Ministry's score in yesterday's air fighting was 26 Axis planes—13 Italian and 13 German—against the loss of only two British, both lost in combat with Germans.

Krupp on View

ESSEN, Germany, Nov. 12 (AP)—A party of foreign newspapermen was brought by plane from Berlin yesterday to see the great Krupp Steel and Munitions Works, which the British have reported heavily damaged in bombing raid.

Plant authorities who conducted the writers through the main parts of the plant said four explosive bombs had fallen during the raid on the night of Nov. 8. The effects of three could be seen. One had taken off the corner of a two-story wing of a coal plant; another had destroyed a store building; the third had hit a small shed on the outskirts of the city.

Observation from a plane flying over the plant and during a slow trip by automobile winding here and there through the enormous works failed to disclose any evidence of serious hits on furnace rooms, coal and coking plants, or steel plants.

The Krupp Works undoubtedly has been hit from time to time during the many months of British bombing, but the foreign correspondents saw no evidence during the tour conducted by German officials that the plant's operations have been seriously impaired.

Industrial and Labor Groups Dissolved by Vichy Regime

VICHY, France, Nov. 12 (AP)—The French Government dissolved today by special decree a group of industrial syndical organizations including the powerful Comité des Forges Steel Trust and the Confédération Général du Travail (the French Confederation of Labor).

Also among the organizations dissolved was the great coal trust (Comité Centrale des Houilleres de France), which almost completely controlled the French coal industry.

To replace private corporations in the steel and coal fields, the Government created a series of committees.

The organizations' possessions were ordered held at the government's disposition for a future decree.

Other syndical organizations dissolved were the powerful employers association, the "Confédération Générale du Patronat Français," the labor syndicate, the "Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiennes" and the "Confédération des Syndicats Professioneles Français."

Two committees were appointed ot control the coal industry in France under Government supervision.

The decisions were taken in line with the Government's announced policy of suppressing private organizations which controlled France's industrial life under "the old regime."

Control of Schools

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Via Berlin), Nov. 12 (AP)—The newspaper Brusseler Zeitung said yesterday the German Military Commander had appointed administrators and rectors for the Universities of Brussels, Ghent, and Liege.

The Commander said many Belgians had complained that the Brussels University was radical and Free Masonic. Special measures were taken to "eliminate politics" there, he said, and an exchange of German and Belgian professors was planned.

U. S.-Canada Tighten Bonds

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 12 (AP)—The United States and Canada, which for some months have been following a policy of joint defense against external enemies, yesterday took a significant step toward an interlocking defense against enemies within their borders.

Officials representing both countries began a two-day meeting designed to explore the possibilities of facilitating legal travel between them while at the same time throttling the movements or activities of criminal or subversive elements.

United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who heads his delegation, gave out no information at the close of yesterday's session and Canadian participants were likewise uncommunicative.

Enemy aliens were swiftly segregated soon after Canada's entry into the war and Canadian-born individuals likely to obstruct the Nation's war effort also have been put behind barbed wire, regardless of their wealth or prominence.

These latter include Montreal's Mayor Camillien Houde, who made a statement against national registration and was taken to a camp.

However, the alien population and the number of potential "fifth columnists" are deemed vastly greater in the United States, corresponding to the vastly greater population of that country.

An interlocking Canadian-United States police supervision thus might be a big help, even if the United States never officially enters the war.

Should the United States later become a belligerent, the groundwork of joint internal defense begun here would be of even greater importance.

Present conversations are of purely preliminary character and no action is likely until both delegations report to their governments.

Civil Liberties Union Offers to Aid Bundsmen

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union announced Nov. 9, that it had offered its legal services in defense of eight German American Bundsmen and two sympathizers who were arrested at Camp Nordland, Andover, N. J., on charges of making anti-Semitic speeches.

The Union said that while it opposed "intemperate and intolerant utterances," it challenged the constitutionality of a New Jersey law making it a crime to make a speech "which in any way incites or advocates hatred against any group of persons by reason of race, religion or manner of worship."

Three Held on Charges Of Ammunition Theft

CARMEL, Calif., Nov. 12 (AP)—Two soldiers and a civilian were arrested Nov. 9 by police and a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and accused of attempting to sell Government ammunition stolen from the Monterey Presidio.

Police Chief Ray Fraties said Supply Sergt. Gerald F. Fetzer and Sergt. Jack Payne, both of the Eleventh Cavalry, and E. E. Smith, Pacific Grove, attempted to sell 10,000 rounds of .45 caliber and 2,500 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition.

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Duce's First Drive Mired On Albania's Poor Roads

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An Albanian never calls himself an Albanian, but a "Son of the Eagle." His country is the "Land of the Eagle." The ridges and ranges where the eagles nest have always been formidable obstacles to invaders. They are making Signor Mussolini's campaign against Greece anything but a lightning war.

Since Albania consists almost entirely of mountains, road-building there is very difficult. During most of its history it has been practically without roads. Communications have been so difficult that people in one end of the little country hardly knew those in the other. Each valley or cluster of valleys was a world unto itself and was to a large extent self-sufficient. Feudalism existed until recent times and grim, gray castles still abound. You might call Albania a land of geographical cells.

Its inaccessability has protected its eagle people through the millenniums and enabled them to survive, as the oldest Nation in the Balkans. They are an original, native race. The people through whose mountain passes Mussolini's armies are now moving are the same who tended sheep there, when Julius and Augustus Caesar fought in Greece. The ranges, which have always protected them, are now offering great obstacles to Rome's new Caesar.

This does not mean that Albania is entirely without roads. For a decade and a half, Italy kept pouring money into Albania for the express purpose of road-building. It was preparing for this day. And not without results. Decided improvements were made. New lines were traced, old routes were appreciably shortened, bridges were put in.

Land of Heavy Rains

This writer visited Albania once or twice annually during many years and he could not help noting the constant progress, especially on this very route over which Italian soldiers, arms and munitions are passing. But it still remains very difficult.

In addition to being mountainous, Albania is a land of heavy seasonal rains. During the flood months, torrents flow with tremendous force down mountain gorges, taking out bridges. So certain parts of the country, in spite of all efforts, remain almost bridgeless. Others have improvised seasonal bridges. The rivers are often deep and swift, so that fording is impossible. Vehicles have to pass on primitive ferry boats, managed by private contractors. These are especially common in the south of Albania where Signor Mussolini's army is now operating.

On my trips I have often used them. Here is how one negotiates a crossing with such a ferry. We come to a river bank in our auto, and find 20 ox or buffalo carts there ahead of us. The little ferry can carry only seven vehicles and so we must all take our turn.

The ferry is only a raft, fastened by a pulley to a cable stretched across the river. It lies obliquely in the stream, so is pushed slowly back and forth by the current. The approaches on both sides of the stream are steep, narrow, muddy. A steady rain adds to the slipperiness.

After the raft is eased into place against the bank and tied to a wharf that seems anything but secure, the seven carts must be disembarked and propelled up the slippery bank by the straining buffalo helped by the shouting, pushing men.

Crossing on Ferries

After that seven other carts are conducted down the bank onto the raft, as men struggle to keep them from rolling into the stream. The raft then slowly floats over to the other shore, where that same process of laborious disembarking and embarking is repeated.

Such crossings in the rain and mud seem interminable, even under normal circumstances. You cannot "blitz" over them.

On one occasion as I was motoring from Elbasan to Kortcha, where an Italian army is now encompassed, I had to cross a broad river on a crude, wooden bridge. It had no solid floor at all—just hand-made boards, laid loosely upon beams.

Crossing that bridge was like driving an automobile over a cord of wood. The hind wheels kicked the loosely laid boards out from under and were soon spinning in midair. Finally, with the help of Albanian peasants, we managed to push the car across. We were all wet and muddy and in the jostling my hat floated merrily away down stream.

Once, going to Kortcha by another route, we came to a high old bridge, over a very deep narrow gorge, at the bottom of which flowed a foaming stream. A soldier, standing guard, said the bridge was dangerous and our car could not pass. So we got out and carried the baggage up to a little town on the other side, as the automobile went back. Next morning a place was found in a truck going on to Kortcha.

Room for One More

Once, coming over from Yugoslavia, it was necessary to wait in a road-side guardhouse with Albanian soldiers, in case a truck from Kortcha might pass and be willing to take passengers on to Tirana, the Albanian Capital.

After a long wait, one came rumbling along. It was heavily loaded with goods from Salonika, and already had three men in front. But in Albania there's always room for one more, and the writer was taken on as a paying guest. The driver was hardly more than a boy.

The land was exceedingly lonely. A dark night settled upon the landscape, the barely visible mountains seemed grim and fierce, the road was rough and narrow with no railing, the cliff on one side was steep and sheer, so was the abyss on the other. Whenever the truck met another, both went very slowly, missing the rocks, the chasm below us, and one another, by very narrow margins.

Several times the truck came to curves so sharp that the driver had to maneuver back and forth to get around them. On such occasions one Albanian would get out and act as switchman. He would pick up a stone and watch, as the chauffeur drove slowly to the chasm's edge.

When he stopped, on his "whoa," one end of the driver's seat would actually be projecting over the gorge. Putting his stone down to hold us, the "switchman" would run to the rear of the truck, which would back until there came another "whoa." One wondered whether he might say it just an instant too late. But he didn't, slowly and surely he got the truck past all the tight places. Over such a road, however, no army can make lightning speed.

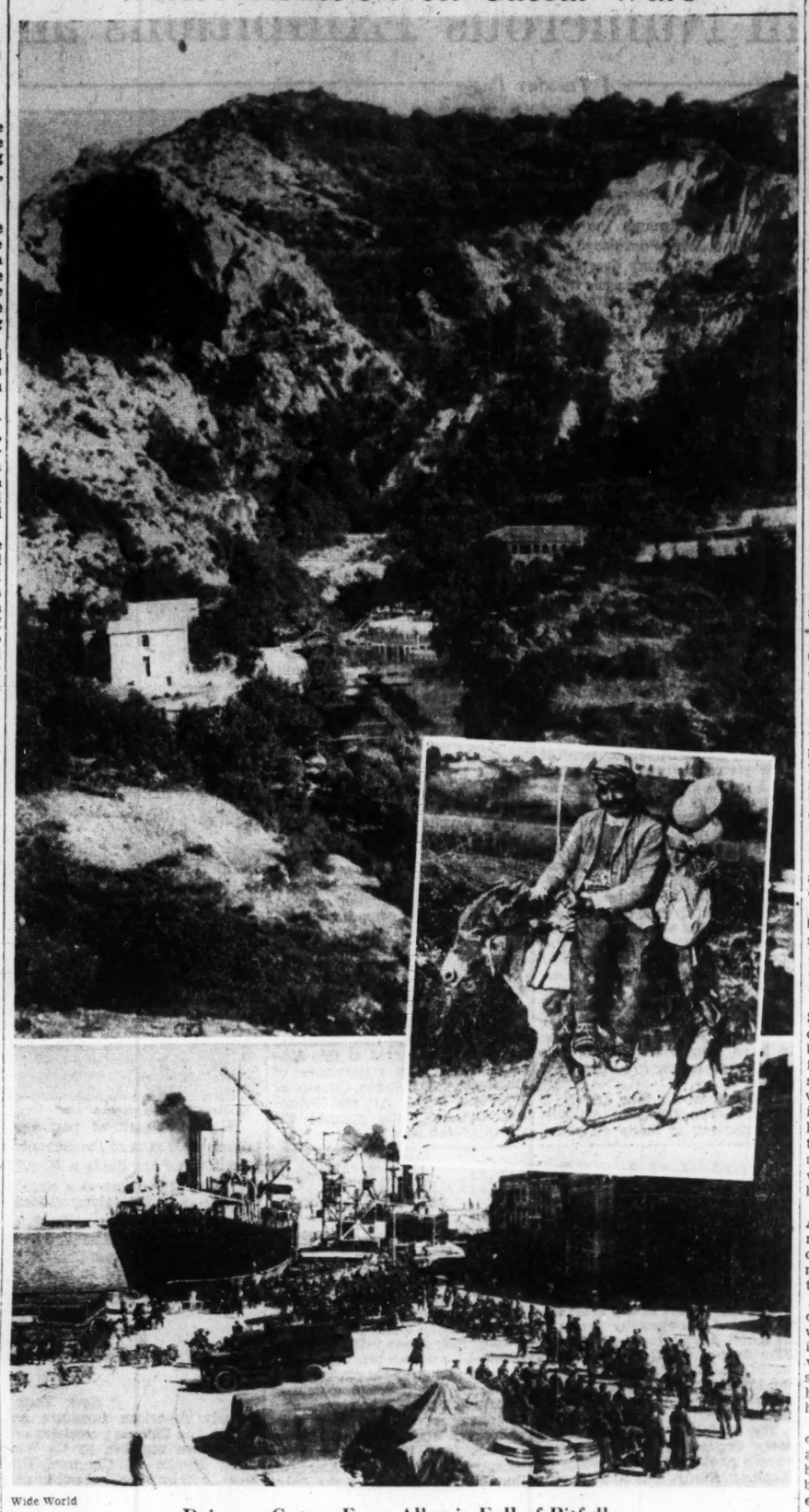
Bitter Toward Invaders

Of course, soldiers can improve roads and build bridges. But in Albania not easily. That will take much time and much material. Albanian torrents are no respecters of dictators. The country, too, is bare. There are but few towns, in this area, and not many flocks or herds to be requisitioned. Elemental shelter, even, is lacking and the weather cold.

The population, too, is doubly hostile. The Albanians dislike the Italians and, in addition, many of the inhabitants of southern Albania are Greeks. Kortcha, though lying in Albania, is Greek in appearance and to a large extent in feeling. Practically all the mountaineers along the lonely roads leading to Kortcha are very bitter toward the Italian invaders.

All food and gasoline must be imported from Italy. The farther the Italian armies advance the greater will be the problem of supply. It is not strange that this is turning out to be a hard campaign. Should the Italians eventually succeed, it would be costly success.

Where Rome's New Caesar Wars



Wide World

Drive on Greece From Albania Full of Pitfalls

Above is a glimpse of typical Albanian mountain country in which the Italians are finding formidable obstacles to their plans for invasion of Greece. Below is the port of Durazzo in Albania, where Italian troops are seen landing. Inset is an Albanian mountaineer peasant with his son, using the favorite method of transport—a hardy race which is still none too friendly to its Italian conquerors, and makes difficulties for the plans for invading Greece.

Most of Crew Of Graf Spee Have Escaped

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Most of the officers and men of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee have escaped internment.

Only one officer and an aide remain in Argentina where the larger part of the German's warship's crew were interned.

Uruguay, however, which interned 46 of the vessel's officers and men, has managed to keep all but one officer in confinement.

The exact number of Nazi sailors escaping from Argentina in less than 10 months probably is not known in Buenos Aires, even to the Argentine officials encharged with their forced detention "for the duration of the war."

The late Capt. Hans Langsdorff led 31 commissioned officers up the river from Montevideo after scuttling his warship. Capt. Walter Kay, the second in command who inherited Langsdorff's responsibilities for the crew, and a single aide remain on Martin Garcia Island. The rest are gone.

With them went at least 39 petty officers who with their commissioned comrades had been detained for safe keeping, first in the Buenos Aires Naval Base, later at Martin Garcia Island midway between this country and Uruguay in the River Plate.

The fleeing officers chose a variety of routes in leaving Argentina which provided them with a million more pesos in food, shelter, clothing, and wages. Informed sources declared the majority boarded Japanese ships on both coasts.

Members of the German colony in Buenos Aires have received letters from their former "guests"—announcing safe arrival in Japan en route back to Germany.

Other Admiral Graf Spee officers have filtered into Brazil, apparently seeking to reach Germany via the Italian trans-oceanic airline. At least four were reported hidden in Paraguay a month ago.

A number of the Admiral Graf Spee's sailors likewise have escaped from Argentina. Their number has not been made known officially. One usually reliable source said at least 200 hundred of them who were spread through the Provinces following internment here have gone across the Andes Mountains to Chile. Four of these seamen have been arrested in Chile with falsified papers and are being held for return to Argentina.

Numerous efforts were made by Argentine officials to have the Admiral Graf Spee's commissioned officers give their personal paroles not to escape, and go free in Argentina until the war ended.

The officers refused, and after one group disappeared, the rest were rounded up and taken to the island base in mid-river. A few weeks ago a mass escape was staged, apparently with outside help, leaving only Captain Kay and his aide.

Missing, and apparently safely on their way back to Germany and the European war, were the bulk of the Graf Spee's "fighting brains"—airmen, gunnery officers, engineers, navigators.

The missing Nazis include six full commanders, five lieutenant-commanders, 17 lieutenants, numerous under-officers — in all, enough trained veterans to staff another pocket battleship, a group of destroyers, or a number of submarines.

Ships 'Sunk' by Nazis Reported Safe in Port

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Admiralty said today a "substantial majority" of the ships in a British convoy attacked by a German surface raider last week had escaped.

A communiqué said: "It can now be stated that a substantial majority of the ships forming the convoy attacked by an enemy raider last week eluded the raider. Further details are not yet available. It will be recollected that the German High Command claimed that the whole of this convoy has been completely destroyed."

[On Nov. 8 Germany claimed that an entire British convoy consisting of from 15 to 17 vessels aggregating 86,000 tons, had been sunk by a German surface raider.]

Summary of Losses

Summarizing losses during the week ending Nov. 3-4, the British Admiralty announced today that Britain lost 13 merchant ships totaling 65,609 tons. Other shipping losses that week were reported as four Allied ships totaling 5,403 tons and one neutral ship of 1,583 tons.

The total of 72,595 tons included the Empress of Britain, the Admiralty said, adding that excluding that large liner British losses amounted to 23,261 tons—"whereas the enemy, with their usual exaggeration, claimed to have sunk in the week under review 134,900 tons of our merchant shipping."

Meanwhile British sources said the identity of the German surface raider reportedly operating in the Atlantic had not been established definitely.

Attack on Convoy

[Reports at the time of the attack on a British convoy Nov. 8 indicated the raider might have been either of the German pocket battleships Admiral Scheer or Lützow.]

Recalling the recent arrival of Italian submarine crew members as prisoners taken by British forces in the Atlantic, naval circles said it was impossible to prevent some undersea craft from slipping past Gibraltar because the strait is about eight miles wide and more than 300 fathoms deep in its deepest part.

Mines cannot be laid deep enough to block the passage completely, it was pointed out.

Naval circles recalled that in the last war British submarines got through the strongly-guarded Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora—through a passage only a mile wide.

Liner Safe

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The coolness of the captain of the Canadian liner Empress of Japan and his Chinese quartermaster, who lay on the deck at the wheel to dodge machine-gun bullets, was credited yesterday with saving the ship from serious damage during a German plane attack in the Atlantic.

The skillful way the captain zigzagged the ship out of danger to avoid a direct hit saved the vessel, passengers and crew, members said.

The Admiralty announced the Empress of Japan reached a United Kingdom port under her own steam with some damage from "enemy aircraft." The ship was said to have received only insignificant damage to one deck and machine-gun bullet holes in lifeboats and superstructure.

Antiaircraft fire chased the attackers away.

Seven Ships Sunk?

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (AP)—Sinking of seven ships totaling 44,000 tons in an aerial attack on a British convoy southeast of Harwich, England, yesterday was announced by the German High Command today. Five other ships in the convoy were "severely" damaged, the communiqué said.

The High Command also stated a long-distance scouting plane had sunk a 2,500-ton steamer in the Atlantic, while German seaplanes "successfully bombed" two British merchantmen totaling 14,000 tons.

Florida Opens 28th Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Fort Pierce's $75,000 State farmers' market, the twenty-eighth in a statewide chain administered by the Florida State Agricultural Marketing Board was dedicated and formally opened for business Nov. 1 amid a festive setting and crowd of thousands from the near-by vicinity.

Tributes Paid to Chamberlain

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that Neville Chamberlain died "with confidence that we had turned the corner, his only grief that he would not be a spectator at our final victory," although "long hard and hazardous years are ahead."

In tribute to his predecessor as Prime Minister, who passed on Nov. 9, Mr. Churchill said his strenuous efforts for peace had established that Britain was "guiltless of the blood and terror and misery which have engulfed so many lands and peoples and yet seek new victims still."

"Herr Hitler protests with frantic words and gestures that he only desired peace," the Prime Minister declared.

"What do these ravings and outpourings count before the silence of Neville Chamberlain's tomb?"

The House responded with subdued cheers when Mr. Churchill declared that "though long and hazardous years lie before us, at least we enter upon them united and with clean hearts."

"The only guide to a man is his conscience," Mr. Churchill said; "the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions . . . with his shield, however the fates may play, we march always in the ranks of honor.

"It fell to Neville Chamberlain, in one of the supreme crises of the world, to be contradicted by events, to be disappointed in his hopes and to be deceived and cheated by a wicked man. . . . We can be sure that Neville Chamberlain acted with perfect sincerity, according to his lights, and strove to the utmost of his capacity and authority, which were powerful, to save the world from the awful devastating struggle in which we are now engaged."

In the House of Lords, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, who held his post also under Mr. Chamberlain's administration, said his former chief never relaxed his efforts to prepare Britain for war, even while doing his utmost to avoid war.

"One great fact he was able to accomplish," Lord Halifax said, "was that, when war came, it came to a country united."

British Bombs Hit Italian Ship

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP) — Bombing planes presumed to be British attacked Italy's main naval base at Taranto early today, badly damaging one warship, the Italian High Command reported.

The High Command said six planes which took part in the early morning raid were shot down, and some of their crews were captured. In addition, three other planes were believed to have been downed.

The big Taranto base is in the large Gulf of Taranto, between the "heel" and the "toe" of the Italian "boot."

The Italian communiqué reported Italian submarines attacked large British naval forces, including warships and convoys, in the Central Mediterranean in the past few days.

In these attacks, it was said, one large warship was damaged by torpedoes, and two steamers were sunk.

Cable Is Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—An Italian radiocast heard here said today the Italian Navy had cut and removed more than 12 miles of sea cable between Malta and Gibraltar, thus severing all connections between London and the Mediterranean region.

The report, quoting the newspaper Gazzetta del Popolo, declared England thus "has been deprived of her most effective means for the conduct of war and propaganda, and Italian sailors have won a big battle without firing a single shot."

Cagliari Bombed

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Bombers from the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal have raided Cagliari in Sardinia, the Admiralty announced.

Britain Denies Cabinet Changes Involving Halifax

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Ministry of Information issued a statement last night denying rumors of impending changes in the British Cabinet in which Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax had been mentioned.

The Ministry said:

"Reports and rumors have recently appeared in certain newspapers suggesting that changes are impending in the composition of His Majesty's Government. It is authoritatively stated that all such stories are entirely without foundation."

The reports concerning Viscount Halifax have arisen from time to time, mainly because of his known coolness to Russia and his connection with the appeasement policies of the late Neville Chamberlain. Today the Daily Herald suggested that he might be shifted to the India Office, because of his experience as Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931.

406 U. S. Officers End War Training

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The War Department reported Nov. 9 as a "milestone in the history of American military education." It was disclosed that 406 officers had completed a new course of combat training which is to be given 8,000 men annually.

The group completed a concentrated rifle and heavy weapons company course at the infantry school, Fort Benning, Ga., which is intended to fit them to command troops on the battlefield.

Living in tents because of a housing shortage, two similar classes already are being drilled in such instruction as the operation and maintenance of weapons, maps, signals, and tactics. A fourth class is to start 12 weeks of concentrated work on Tuesday.

Americans Leave Orient

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Matson liner Mariposa sailed today with 78 American women and children passengers. The ship, sent to remove Americans from the Orient, is to pick up about 240 more passengers at Chinwangtao and an additional 200 from Korea.

Norwegian Liner Sails for Arming

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—The 11,015-ton Norwegian passenger liner Bergensfjord, chartered by the British Ministry of shipping for service as a troop transport, sailed Nov. 9 for Halifax to be armed and equipped.

The Oslofjord, largest ship in the Norwegian merchant marine, left here Oct. 26 to bolster England's sea forces.

The 511-foot Bergensfjord was known to Americans for her cruise service to the West Indies and for travel between New York and Norway.

Convoy Escapes

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 12 (AP)—Five British ships, part of a convoy attacked by German bombers Nov. 8, arrived safely in the Tagus River here yesterday, and some British crewmen said "not a single ship was hit this time."

[Nazi sources in Berlin announced Nov. 9 that six British ships totaling 34,000 tons were destroyed in an attack off "the East Coast," and two others totaling 9,000 tons also were sunk in the Atlantic.]

One captain said British warships escorting the convoy ordered the ships to disperse, and because of that order and heavy fog he did not think any of the other ships bound for other destinations was struck.

The ships arriving were the Highwood 1,177 tons, Willodale 1,177, Philipp 1,085, Bruce 1,887, and Kellmys (not listed in Lloyd's Register). The Yugoslav ships Dinamaria, and the Swedish Thyra also arrived here from England at the same time.

Ship Feared Lost

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Silence engulfed the bombed British Balmore today following a distress signal which indicated the vessel's crew of 17 was going down without benefit of lifeboats.

Her last reported position roughly was 300 miles west of Ireland, and it was from there that she first signalled an attack by German warplanes. The call was heard by the Japanese liner Fushimi Maru on Nov. 11.

Later, the British relay station GCK reported receiving a second message from the Balmore which said the 1,925-ton ship's port lifeboats were swamped, and help was "urgently desired."

Finally, at 10:18 p. m. last night, Mackay Radio reported intercepting this terse, grim message: "Almost gone, 17 men on board, no boats, do your best."

There was no further word from the sticken vessel.

Profits of Play For Week's Run To Buy Warplane

TORONTO (CP)—A check for $12,681.59 has been made out in the name of C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Transport, following last week's run of "There Shall Be No Night"—one night in Ottawa and five nights and three matinees in Toronto. The money was given toward the purchase of a Spitfire plane.

It represents salary and profits of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, the leading players; royalties due the author, Robert Sherwood, and profits accruing to the producers, the playwright's company, the Theater Guild of New York, and John C. Wilson. The playwright's company includes Mr. Sherwood, Maxwell Anderson, Elmer Rice, and S. N. Behrman.

Al Greenstone donated an additional $132.00, proceeds of the sale of souvenir programs.

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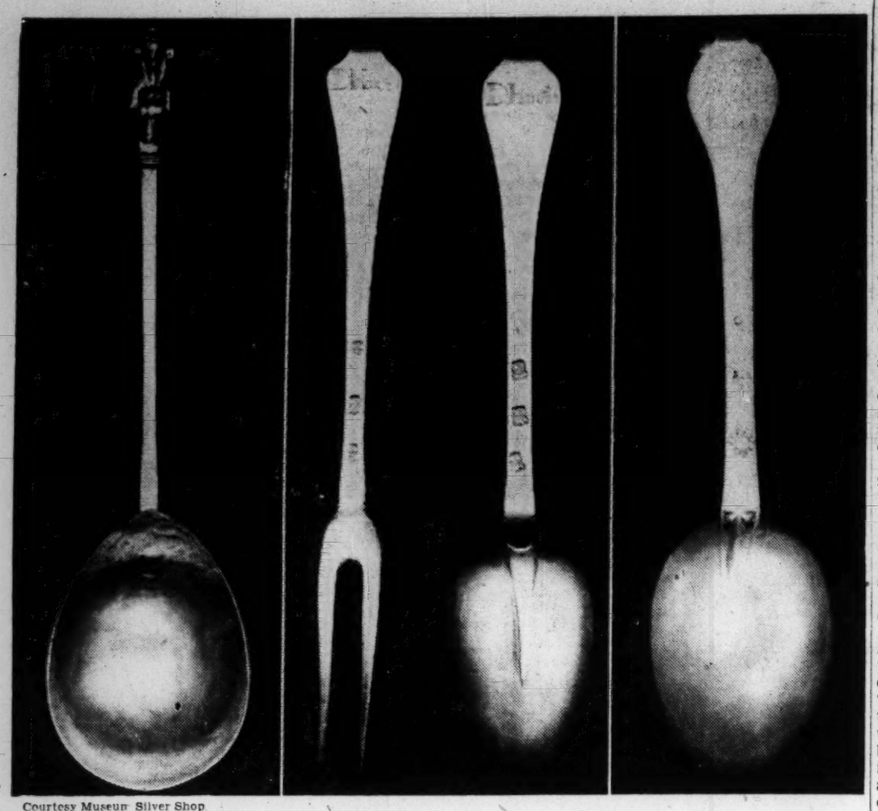


Courtesy Museum Silver Shop

Gold-coated silver spoon, of Queen Elizabeth's time, dated 1600. The figure of Buddha may indicate the owner's interest in East India Company.

Eating preserved ginger must have been something of a ceremony in the 1690's else solid gold knives and forks would not have been made specially for that.

The inscribed name of Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) is evidence that this spoon was once the property of the famous diarist.

Silver Spoons of Three Centuries

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the 267 years between 1450 and 1717, many silversmiths made for royalty and for the rich gentry a great variety of spoons, the earliest surviving English some of which have acquired fabulous values. In fact, silver table ware was made to order for all ranks of people who could afford it, both before and after the period just mentioned; but those are the years which are covered by the collection of spooons displayed at the Museum Silver Shop, 104 East 57th Street. Here Ralph Hyman of London is showing his collection during November.

The earliest spoon is dated 1450-70, when Edward IV was King. The provincial maker is unknown, but he ended the handle in a diamond point. This finial, with the acorn and the knob, are characteristic of spoons.

The latest example in the collection dates in the reign of George I, when John Elston made and signed in 1717 a spoon with a cleft-top handle and a beaded rat-tail. A rat-tail is a tapering strip extending from the handle down the back of the bowl. It acts both to strengthen the two units and to trim them. About 1750 this device was shortened and called a crop.

With Figures of the 12 Apostles

Mr. Hyman shows 24 Apostle spoons, including one example of the Master type, dated 1590. An especially interesting group is composed of six spoons in solid gold, matched by as many two-pronged forks, all with "dog-nose" ends; that is, turned back in a decidedly retroussé curve. These date about 1690 and are from the collection of the first Lord Swaythling.

Contemporary with the Apostle Spoons were various other types, one of which was called the Maidenhead. Mr. Hyman exhibits two of these, both from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of them is shown as the only known example that include a halo. The Lion Séjant, the Fruit-top, the Writhen Knob and the Buddha or Krishna Knob are of this era and represented. The Buddha, despite his inscrutability, spreads a reminiscent aroma of the East India Co.

The design which most often graced the banquet tables of the Tudor period was the Seal-Top, a handle terminated by a form like a signet. Thirty-two are included in the collection.

In the reign of the Stuart King, Charles I (1625-49), the Slipped-Stalk Spoon made its appearance. It had no terminal figure and its roundish handle was cut off at the tip transversely. Probably because of its freedom from old and disfavored religious symbols it became popular during the Commonwealth; and out of it evolved the Puritan Spoon with a flat handle cut squarely off at the tip. These may be studied in the current collection.

From the Times of Charles II

Readers of Samuel Pepys's Diaries may recall that he made frequent visits to a silversmith, but what he bought is not always recorded and no mention has been found of the spoon, engraved with his name, which Mr. Hyman possesses. It has a lobed handle with a trifoil top in the dog-nose style and a rat tail extending a short distance on the back of the bowl.

In earliest form the spoon bowl resembled a pear, but during the 1500s it broadened out to resemble a fig. In the late 1600s it was slimmed into an oval and sometimes terminated in a fancy twirl known as the hind's foot. In 1700-1725 it became elliptic, and about 1760 the present shape appeared, reversing the original one.

The placement of the hallmarks has also varied. At different times they have been put at the base of the handle, in the bowl, in both positions; finally, at the top of the stem.

Human Skills of Many Lands

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn

How people through the ages and in all countries developed expert methods in many decorative skills, and devised numerous difficult techniques, is demonstrated in the current exhibition, "Art Finds A Way" at Brooklyn Museum, to continue through Jan. 2.

Oriental, European and African decorative arts as, well as those of the Americas, are displayed in several sections set off in the spacious Special Exhibitions Gallery. The purpose is to make it decisively clear that the urge to give some element of beauty to all useful things is a common trait of all races and times.

Also, that in striving for the utmost accomplishments in this activity, difficulties were overcome with endless patience and ingenuity, and techniques were so perfected that it has been no small task for machines to match the surface similarity, still less the inherent qualities of the handcraftsman's work.

Aside from the pieces of earliest known pottery, from Tel Halaf in Syria, this story of human skills draws its earliest examples from the pottery of Mexico, and Central and South America, four of these pieces pictured here. Number 2 in the group is an Amazonian pot, boldly molded and having a painted pattern which might be extremely modern, but is not. Other pieces are the Inca jar, No. 5, and the Mexican plate and jar, Nos. 3 and 6.

Much attention has been given to batik resist dyeing, types of both before-weaving and after-weaving methods being shown, with examples from several countries of the Orient and of Central America. That this manner of decorating cloth should have been practiced in both hemispheres during centuries when they are supposed to have known nothing of one another is a matter to surprise and puzzle.

One end of the long gallery is given to two forms of art that are practiced in many countries. Here is lacquer work from Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, and examples from Burma and Japan. Also mosaics are assembled to show works of American Indians of Florida, The Plains region and Alaska mound-builders as well as the primitive native subjects from South America and Africa.

Embroideries made in the Orient, East Indies Central and Guatemala, Peru are exciting in their variety and their expert execution. In the section given to stone sculpture, the Americas contribute works of great significance, shown with ancient examples from the Orient and Near East.

Another vital and fascinating group contains ceramics representing a long course of centuries from prehistoric times to years within this nation's founding. Basketry of the Cliff Dwellers appears with that of present-day Africa, the Pacific coast, the Orient and Oceanic Islands.

These are not all, but are perhaps outstanding groups in this extensive and stimulating array of handicrafts practiced by man from remote ages to late centuries. This story of human skills is impressive and convincing evidence that the esthetic impulses of man's nature are universal, and that they express themselves in a multitude of ways, overcoming all difficulties and always striving for higher and higher excellence.

A model of the most important as well as largest prehistoric ruin of the United States—Pueblo Bonito in New Mexico—shows a building whose foundation covered more than three acres, about the amount taken up by the United States Capitol. The great ruin, now a National Monument, stands in Chaco Canyon, and is believed to have been occupied about 1000 years ago.

The model is placed on a platform about six by nine feet, and has been constructed at this Museum under the supervision of Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, Curator of American Indian Art and Primitive Cultures, who planned the entire exhibition.

Courtesy Brooklyn Museum

The handiwork of past centuries and many countries is seen at the current Brooklyn Museum exhibition "Art Finds a Way." In this group of pictures, the pattern of a large batik fabric No. 1, is blue-and-white, about 12 inches square.

The Amazonian pot, No. 2, is 7½ inches high and its decoration is painted in brown and red.

No. 3 is a plate from Cholola, Mexico, made about 1350 and decorated in black, brown, yellow and cream, on a red ground; about 8½ inches dia.

The molded jar, No. 4, is decorated in orange, black and brown, on tan; about 9½ inches high.

No. 5 is an Inca "kero," in brown lacquer with decorations in red, yellow, green, brown and white; 7½ inches high.

The Japanese lacquer box, No. 6, dating in the 1700's, is 9½ inches sq.; dark brown, decorated in gold, red, green, black, tortoise shell, bone.

At lower right, No. 7, is an antique embossed gold ornament for the costume of a Javanese dancer. The width is about 3½ inches.

Exhibit of Photography, Past and Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Oregon

The major part of the great exhibition of photography arranged by Ansel Adams for the Palace of Fine Arts at the Golden Gate International Exposition, will open at the Portland Art Museum on Nov. 20 to remain on view through December.

The historical section contains early daguerrotypes, a series of superb photographs of Lincoln by Matthew Brady, and some exceptionally important early Western photographs.

In the section devoted to technological photography, the expansion of human vision by means of photography is suggested by astronomical, microscopic, infra-red, x-ray, and high speed photographs.

The rapidly developing field of color photography is represented by examples of the finest contemporary work. There will be selections from two striking documentary exhibits. "The American Small Town" is lent by the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture; a showing of the "Harlem Document" comes from the Photo League of New York.

The largest section will contain some of the finest contemporary photography in America. In this will appear the work of Paul Strand, Edward Weston, Ansel Adams, Charles Sheeler, Clarence Kennedy, Berenice Abbott, Moholy-Nagy, and of many more contemporaries.

New York Auctions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

English furniture of Howard Gould from his former residence at Mongewell Park, Wallingford, England, will be dispersed at public sales on the afternoon of November 16 at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 30 East 57th Street, following exhibition daily (week days) from November 9. The furniture comprises examples of Elizabethan carved oak, William and Mary, and Queen Anne walnut, Early Georgian and Chippendale mahogany. Two pairs of Chippendale mahogany and needlepoint armchairs are among the most important Chippendale pieces ever offered at public sale in this country. The frames date to about 1760 are richly carved. The needlepoint coverings of yellow ground with petit point cartouches, are of the finest quality in the history of that art and in perfect preservation.

* * *

Oriental and European rugs, including distinguished examples of Aubusson, Savonnerie, English needlepoint, silk and antique rugs, together with a group of Flemish, Brussels and Spanish tapestries and brocades, all selected from the stock of H. Michaelyan, rug connoisseur of New York and Palm Beach, will be offered for public sale at the Kende Galleries, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, on November 15, at 2 p. m.

Annual Show Of Ceramics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

The circuit exhibition which was selected from the four hundred and fifty items shown at Ninth National Ceramics Exhibition lately closed at Syracuse, has come to the Memorial Art Gallery here, to remain for the month. Included are most of the pieces receiving awards for purchase or prizes, nearly all sections of the United States being represented. Private view was on Nov. 8, followed by a gallery talk on the 10th, and a lecture on "The Fine Art of Ceramics," by Waylande Gregory, on the 11th.

The Syracuse exhibition was reported on this page in issues of Oct. 15 and 29.

A Bostonian's Collection at Auction

New York

Early American furniture and clocks, fine Chinese porcelains and decorations acquired by G. Winthrop Brown of Chestnut Hill, Mass., will be offered at public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, Friday afternoon, November 15, following exhibition from November 9.

American furniture, chiefly of New England origin in the 1700s, includes two mahogany bonnet-top highboys with sunburst decoration, a Sheraton carved mahogany four-post tester bedstead, and several chests of drawers, notably one with pine and oak paneling. A pair of Chippendale carved mahogany side chairs, formerly exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, a mahogany miniature slant-front desk, mahogany and maple tables, gilded mirrors, and blanket chests.

An extensive collection of tall-case and smaller clocks contains a number by well-known New England makers. Among the tall clocks of the 1700s, with walnut or mahogany cases, domed hoods and richly mounted brass dials, are examples by William Claggett, Newport, R. I., and three Boston makers —Samuel Bagnall, Benjamin Bagnall, Jr., and Gawen Brown. A mahogany "grandmother" clock with slender rectangular case, shaped pediment and valanced skirt, was made by Elnathan Taber, Roxbury, Mass.

Among the shelf clocks is one with a crotch mahogany case in two stages.

Chinese porcelains are listed in over fifty items, and include notable examples of the sort that discriminating collectors seek. English and American pewter includes some twenty well-chosen pieces, such as were suited to the fine home of a man of cultivated taste. In the same category are nearly forty lots listings of best makes of English china, including Worcester, Chelsea, Leeds, Swansea, Whieldon, Crown Derby, and others.

Design in The Last Decade

Worcester, Mass.

A series of three exhibitions tracing the progress of industrial design from 1930 to 1940, is being held at the Worcester Art Museum with the assistance of the advanced students of the Museum School. This series is part of an educational program sponsored by the magazine Architectural Forum and participated in by a number of museums, leading stores and industries throughout the country.

The first exhibition, Design for Working, is now open, to continue through Nov. 17. This illustrates the last decade's development in the design of such things as power systems, factories, trucks, office furnishings, and household apparatus.

"Design for Living" will be the subject of the second showing, which will open Nov. 23 to illustrate the advances in city planning, housing, passenger vehicles and home furnishings.

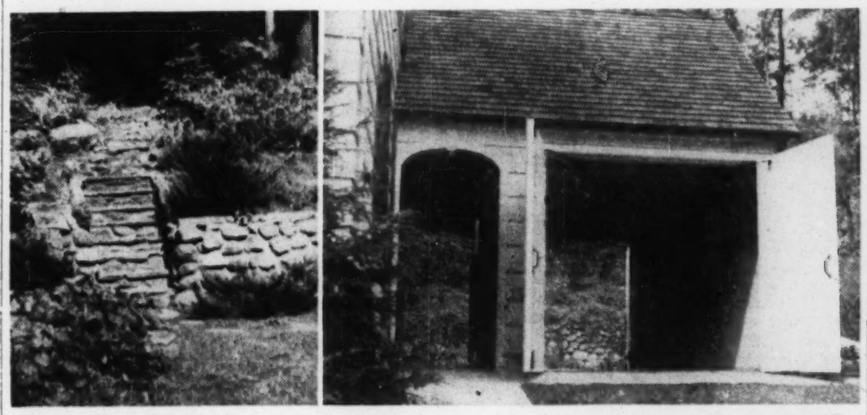
The final exhibition, "Design for Playing," will be devoted to sporting equipment, children's toys, and hobby material, such as the camera. This will open Dec. 14.

'Living Space' Exhibition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

Developed by a group of San Francisco architects, city and regional planners, landscape and industrial designers, an exhibition is being held at the Seattle Art Museum through Nov. 24. This group of specialists made an extensive study of man's environment in living, working and playing, and applied their research to solution of problems in their own community. This highly informative and graphic exhibition demonstrates the practical results of their cooperative labors.



The house on a hillside lot was set on a plot that was leveled by digging out the back soil and dumping it below. At left here are shown the rear slope, its retaining wall and stone steps leading to wooded upper front and rear of the garage. There is access to the area by having doors at back of the garage.

We Built Our Home on a Hillside Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Montclair, N. J.

When we planned our Cape Cod cottage in a metropolitan suburb, it seemed necessary to take a lot 70 feet wide on a steep wooded hillside. In order to get a level place for the house, whatever earth came from the rear of the place was added to the front, held back by a retaining wall across all but the driveway. When this was finished, the front slope was not too much like a toboggan slide; indeed, by extreme courtesy it may be called a gentle slope.

Passage Way Sets Off Garage

Between the kitchen (right rear corner) and the garage is a covered passageway, and at the far-side of the garage is the required six feet to the property line. This spread of 49 feet in the 70-foot width of the property left no place for a drive to turn. Consequently, the drive runs straight up the steep grade from the street into the garage.

As it is desirable for many reasons to have access to the rear of a property, there are doors in the rear of the garage as well as the front, so one can drive right through the garage for a car's length.

The upper retaining wall, 10 feet back from the porch at the rear, has been curved to give the required depth for this garage terrace. Room was left for flower beds next to the wall, the only level spot where the sun shines most of the day. All acid-requiring plants and shrubs are on the slope above. The second summer give us a succession of bloom from crosuses to chrysanthemums, growing in the level sunny bed.

This terrace is paved with colored slate like the floor of the out-of-door porch. There we sun winter things before storing for the summer, enjoy the early spring and late autumn sunshine, and here we run our car out for the night, when a visitor's car occupies the garage.

Where the rear retaining wall turns toward the front are two semi-circular steps by which one may reach the three-foot iron clothes post set in the corner of the slope above. At the opposite corner of the wall is a rock garden, and steps to a path curving up through the woods. Higher still, more steps leading to a fireplace, already reminiscent of many a hamburger roast. On the way up, under a big beech tree, is a horseshoe court.

Proper Planting Holds Slope

To keep the hill from washing down in heavy rains, the slope was planted with honeysuckle, which in two years made a firm mat. Above this, a double planting of laurel and Japanese holly holds back any loose soil which still may have a tendency to wander. Between the porch and garage, in a place too shady for flowers, is a paved court with lovely creeping things between the stones, bright in the spring with masses of pale rose, blue, and yellow flowers.

The rock garden is a great joy. But it is not one of the hit or miss affairs. It pays to have one who knows his job to place the rocks at the proper depths and proper angles. Otherwise one may lose a year by needing to have the job done over. Building on a hillside has its problems, but the satisfaction of achievement outweighs them all, as courage, perseverance are developed.

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Democracy Needs Loyal Opposition, Willkie Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—A program for a nation united in peace and in national defense, but with a "loyal opposition" to forestall any usurpation of power by any branch of the Government, was radiocast by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican standard bearer in the 1940 presidential contest, last night to approximately 22,000,000 men and women who supported him at the polls on Nov. 5.

Mr. Willkie, putting aside his prepared text momentarily, again stressed, as he did throughout the campaign, the peace note, and reminded his radio audience that both he and President Roosevelt had pledged themselves to keep the Nation out of war "unless attacked."

"Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected, and this solemn pledge for him I know will be fulfilled," he said, "and I know that the American people desire him to keep it sacred."

Conceding the democratic principle of majority rule, Mr. Willkie stressed that the function of the minority was equally fundamental.

Alert Opposition Vital

"A vital element in the balanced operation of democracy," he said, "is strong, alert and watchful opposition. That is our task for the next four years. We must constitute ourselves a vigorous, loyal and public-spirited opposition.

"It has been suggested that in order to present a united front to a threatening world, the minority should now surrender its convictions and join the majority. This would mean that in the United States there would only be one dominant party; only one economic philosophy; only one political philosophy of life. That is the totalitarian idea; it is the slave idea; it must be rejected utterly. . . .

"We, who stand ready to serve our country behind our Commander-in-Chief, retain the right—and I will say the duty—to debate the course of our government. Ours is a two-party system. Should we ever permit one party to dominate our lives entirely, democracy would collapse and we would have dictatorship. . . ."

Mr. Willkie again reiterated his declaration that the United States give all possible aid to Great Britain in its war against totalitarian aggression.

Keeping Name in Background

Referring to the thousands of appeals he had received from supporters that the organizations which worked for his election be continued, Mr. Willkie said it was appropriate for them to carry on if their members felt so inclined.

"I hope you do continue them," he said. "It is not, however, appropriate to continue these organizations in my name. I do not want this great cause to be weakened by even a semblance of any personal advantage to any individual. I feel too deeply about it for that. Nineteen forty-four will take care of itself. It is the very essence of my belief that democracy is fruitful of leadership."

Mr. Willkie offered a five-point fiscal program, the first point of which was to "cut to the bone and below the bone" all federal expenditures save those for national defense. Again he came out strongly against nationalization of any American industry under the guise of defense with the consequent outlay of federal funds.

Willkie's Message to People

Following is the text of last night's radio address by Mr. Willkie:

People of America:

Twenty-two years ago today a great conflict raging on the battlefields of Europe came to an end. The guns were silent. A new era of peace began and for that era the people of our western world—our democratic world—held the highest hopes.

Those hopes have not been fulfilled. The democratic way of life did not become stronger—it became weaker. The spirit of constitutional government flickered like a dying lamp. And within the last year or so the light from that lamp has disappeared entirely upon the continent of Europe.

We in America watched darkness fall upon Europe. And as we watched there approached an important time for us—the national election of 1940.

In that election, and in our attitudes after that election, the rest of the world would see an example of democracy in action, an example of a great people faithful to their Constitution and to their elected representatives.

The campaign preceding this election stirred us deeply. Millions upon millions of us who had never been active in politics took part in it. The people flocked to the polling places in greater numbers than ever before in history.

Nearly 50,000,000 people exercised on Nov. 5 the right of the franchise—the precious right which we inherited from our forefathers, and which we must cherish and pass on to future generations.

Thus it came about that although constitutional government had been blotted out elsewhere, here men and women kept it triumphantly alive.

U. S. Voting Hope to Others

No matter which side you were on, on that day, remember that this great, free expression of our faith in the free system of government must have given hope to millions upon millions of others—on the heroic island of Britain—in the ruined cities of France and Belgium—yes, perhaps even to people in Germany and Italy. It has given hope wherever man hopes to be free.

In the campaign preceding this election serious issues were at stake. People became bitter. Many things were said which, in calmer moments, might have been left unsaid or might have been worded more thoughtfully.

But we Americans know that the bitterness is a distortion, not a true reflection, of what is in our hearts. I can truthfully say that there is no bitterness in mine. I hope there is none in yours. I was the target of most of the shafts, and if I can forget surely you can.

We have elected Franklin Roosevelt President. He is your President. He is my President. We all of us owe him the respect due to his high office. We give him that respect. We will support him with our best efforts for our country. And we pray that God may guide his hand during the next four years in the supreme task of administering the affairs of the people.

It is a fundamental principle of the democratic system that the majority rules. The function of the minority, however, is equally fundamental. It is about the function of that minority—22,000,000 people, nearly half of our electorate—that I wish to talk to you tonight.

Strong Opposition Urged

A vital element in the balanced operation of democracy is a strong, alert and watchful opposition. That is our task for the next four years. We must constitute ourselves a vigorous, loyal and public-spirited opposition party.

It has been suggested that in order to present a united front to a threatening world the minority should now surrender its convictions and join the majority. This would mean that in the United States of America there would be only one dominant party—only one economic philosophy—only one political philosophy of life. This is a totalitarian idea—it is a slave idea—it must be rejected utterly.

The British people are unified with a unity almost unexampled in history for its endurance and its valor. Yet that unity coexists with an unimpaired freedom of criticism and of suggestion.

In the continual debates of the House of Commons and the House of Lords all of the government's policies, its taxation, its expenditures, its military and naval policies, its basic economic policies are brought under steady, friendly loyal, critical review. Britain survives free. Let us Americans choose no lesser freedom.

In Britain some opposition party leaders are members of the Government and some say that a similar device should be adopted here. That is a false conception of our Government. When a leader of the British Liberal Party or of the British Labor Party becomes a member of the Churchill Cabinet he becomes—from the British parliamentary point of view—an equal to Mr. Churchill's.

This is because the British Cabinet is a committee of the House of Parliament. It is a committee of equals, wherein the Prime Minister is chairman, a lofty chairman and yet but a chairman. The other members are his colleagues.

Cabinet Situation Different

With us the situation is different. Our executive branch is not a committee of our legislative branch. Our President is independent of our Congress. The members of his Cabinet are not his colleagues. They are his administrative subordinates. They are subject to his orders.

An American President could fill his whole Cabinet with leaders of the opposition party and still our Administration would not be a two-party Administration. It would be an Administration of a majority President giving orders to minority representatives of his own choosing. These representatives must concur in the President's convictions. If they do not they have no alternative except to resign.

Clearly no such device can give us in this country any self-respecting agreement between majority and minority for concerted effort toward the national welfare. Such a plan for us would be but the shadow — not the substance—of unity.

Our American unity cannot be made with words or gestures. It must be forged between the ideas of the opposition and the practices and policies of the Administration. Ours is a government of principles, and not one merely of men. Any member of the minority party, though willing to die for his country, still retains the right to criticize the policies of the government. This right is imbedded in our constitutional system.

We, who stand ready to serve our country behind our Commander-in-Chief, nevertheless retain the right, and I will say the duty, to debate the course of our government. Ours is a two-party system. Should we ever permit one party to dominate our lives entirely, democracy would collapse and we would have dictatorship.

Therefore, to you who have so sincerely given yourselves to this cause, which you chose me to lead, I say: "Your function during the next four years is that of the loyal opposition." You believe deeply in the principles that we stood for in the recent campaign. And principles are not like football suits to be put on in order to play a game and then taken off when the game is over.

It is your Constitutional duty to debate the policies of this or any other administration and to express yourselves freely and openly to those who represent you in your State and National Government.

Let me raise a single warning. Ours is a very powerful opposition. On Nov. 5 we were a minority by only a few million votes. Let us not, therefore, fall into the partisan error of opposing things just for the sake of opposition. Ours must not be an opposition against—it must be an opposition for a strong America, a productive America. For only the productive can be strong and only the strong can be free.

Let me remind you of some of the principles for which we fought and which we hold as sincerely today as we did yesterday.

We do not believe in unlimited spending of borrowed money—the piling up of bureaucracy—the control of our electorate by political machines, however successful — the usurpation of powers reserved to Congress—the subjugation of the courts—the concentration of enormous authority in the hands of the Executive — the discouragement of enterprise—and the continuance of economic dependence for millions of our citizens upon Government. Nor do we believe in verbal provocation to war.

Stand for Free America

We stand for a free America—an America of opportunity created by the enterprise and imagination of its citizens. We believe that this is the only kind of an America in which democracy can in the long run exist. This is the only kind of an America that offers hope for our youth and expanding life for all our people.

Under our philosophy, the primary purpose of our government is to serve its people and to keep them from hurting one another. For this reason our Federal Government has regulatory laws and commissions.

For this reason we must fight for the rights of labor, for assistance to the farmer, and for protection for the unemployed, the aged and the physically handicapped.

But while our Government must thus regulate and protect us, it must not dominate our lives. We, the people, are the masters. We, the people, must build this country. And we, the people, must hold our elected representatives responsible to us for the care they take of our national credit, our democratic institutions and the fundamental laws of our land.

It is in the light of these principles, and not of petty partisan politics, that our opposition must be conducted. It is in the light of these principles that we must join in debate, without selfishness and without fear.

Let me take as an example the danger that threatens us through our national debt.

Two days after the election, this Administration recommended that the national debt limit be increased from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000.

Immediately after that announcement, prices on the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges jumped sharply upward. This is not a sign of health, but a sign of fever. Those who are familiar with these things agree that the announcement of the Treasury indicated a danger—sooner or later—of inflation.

Inflation Fears Expressed

You all know what inflation means. You have lately watched its poisonous course in Europe. It means a rapid decline in the purchasing power of money—a decline in what the dollar will buy. Stated the other way round, inflation means a rise in the price of everything—food, rent, clothing, amusements, automobiles—necessities and luxuries. Invariably these prices rise faster than wages, with the result that the workers suffer and the standard of living declines.

No man can say exactly how big the national debt can become, before causing serious inflation. But some soft of limit certainly exists, beyond which lies financial chaos. Such chaos would inevitably mean the loss of our social gains, the destruction of our savings, the ruin of every little property owner, and the creation of vast unemployment and hardships. It would mean, finally, the rise of dictatorship. Those have been the results of financial collapse in every country in the history of the world. The only way that we can avoid them is to remain sound and solvent.

It is not incumbent upon any American to remain silent concerning such a danger. I shall not be silent and I hope you will not be. This is one of your functions as a minority. But in fulfilling our duties as an opposition party we must be careful to be constructive. We must help to show the way.

Thus, in order to counteract the threat of inflation and to correct some of our economic errors, we can offer five steps for our government to take immediately.

Five Steps Proposed

First, all Federal expenditures except those for national defense and necessary relief ought to be cut to the bone. Work relief, obviously, has to be maintained, but every effort should be made to substitute for relief productive jobs.

Second, the building of new plants and new machinery for the defense program should be accomplished as far as possible by private capital. There should be no nationalizing under the guise of defense of any American industry with a consequent outlay of Federal funds.

Third, taxes should be levied so as to approach as nearly as possible the pay-as-you-go plan. Obviously, we cannot hope to pay for all the defense program as we go. But we must do our best. That is part of the sacrifice that we must make.

Fourth, taxes and government restrictions should be adjusted to take the brakes off private enterprise so as to give it freedom, under wise regulation, to release new investments and new energies and thus to increase the national income. I do not believe we can hope to bear the debt and taxes arising out of this defense program with a national income of less than $100,000,000,000, except by lowering the standard of living of every man and woman who works. This $100,000,000,000 income can readily be produced if we free private enterprise—not for profiteering but for natural development.

Fifth, and finally, our Government must change its punitive attitude toward both little and big business men. Regulations there must be—we of the opposition have consistently recommended that. But the day of witch hunting is over.

If this Administration has the unity of America really at heart it must consider without prejudice and with an open mind such recommendations of the opposition.

Administration Must Act

National unity can only be achieved by recognizing and giving serious weight to the viewpoint of the opposition. Such a policy can come only from the Administration itself. It will be from the suppression of the opposition that discord and disunity will arise. The Administration has the ultimate power to force us apart or to bind us together.

And now a word about the most important immediate task that confronts us. On this, all Americans are of one purpose. There is no disagreement among us about the defense of America. We stand united behind the defense program. But here particularly, as a minority party, our role is an important one. It is to be constantly watchful to see that America is effectively safeguarded and that the vast expenditure of funds which we have voted for that purpose is not wasted.

And in so far as I have the privilege to speak for you, I express once more the hope that we help to maintain the rim of freedom in Britain and elsewhere by supplying those defenders with materials and equipment. This should be done to the limit of our ability but with due regard to our own defense.

On this point, I can say without boast, that never in the history of American presidential campaigns has a candidate gone further than I did in attempting to create a united front.

However, I believe that our aid should be given by constitutional methods and with the approval, accord and ratification of Congress. Only thus can the people determine from time to time the course they wish to take and the hazards they wish to run.

Since Nov. 5 I have received thousands and thousands of letters—tens of thousands of them. I have personally read a great portion of these communications. I am profoundly touched. They come from all parts of our country and from all kinds of people. They came from Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Christians, colored people and white people. They come from workers and farmers and clerks and businessmen — men and women of all the occupations that make up our American life.

Keep Organization

All of these letters and telegrams, almost without exception, urge that the cause that we have been fighting for be carried on.

In your enthusiasm for our cause you founded thousands of organizations. They are your own organizations, financed by you and directed by you. It is appropriate for you to continue them if you feel so inclined. I hope you do continue them.

It is not, however, appropriate to continue these organizations in my name. I do not want this great cause to be weakened by even a semblance of any personal advantage to any individual. I feel too deeply about it for that; 1944 will take care of itself. It is of the very essence of my belief that democracy is fruitful of leadership.

I want to see all of us dedicate ourselves to the principles for which we fought. My fight for those principles has just begun. I shall advocate them in the future as ardently and as confidently as I have in the past. As Woodrow Wilson once said: "I would rather lose in a cause that I know some day will triumph than to triumph in a cause that I know some day will fail."

Whatever I may undertake in the coming years, I shall be working shoulder to shoulder with you for the defense of our free way of life, for the better understanding of our economic system and for the development of that new America whose vision lies within every one of us.

Meanwhile, let us be proud and happy in the fight that we have made. We have brought our cause to the attention of the world.

Millions have welcomed it. As time goes on millions more will find in it the hope that they are looking for. We can go on from here with the words of Abraham Lincoln in our hearts:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds. . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Good night. And God bless every one of you.

Sabotage Investigation Launched at Shipyard

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12 (AP)—An investigation of asserted sabotage at the Todd Shipyard where two passenger ships are being converted into navy transports, was reported here today.

The Post-Intelligencer said it had learned of five acts of sabotage prior to last week, but none had occurred since. The paper said ground emery had been found in some of the machinery.

Doughton's Biggest Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, N. C. — Representative Robert L. Doughton from the Ninth North Carolina Congressional District, who is not only the Dean of this State's delegation in the lower house but also Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was re-elected by a majority of well over 35,000. This was more than 10,000 in excess of any previous record of his.

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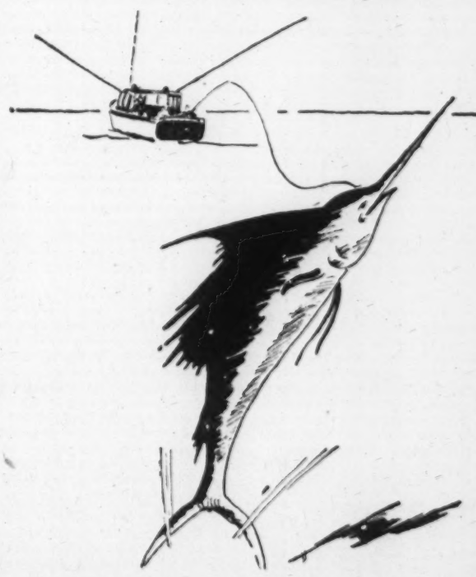

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The Home Forum

From a Weed of the Adriatic

THOUGH GUNS had shaken the terraces of the old castle at Patras, just as I descended the long flight of steps to the main street, the salvo, I found, was friendly, in honor of the British ships in the harbor; and Greece and Italy at that time were not at war. They come close together in my memory of three short years ago; and the sudden headlines bring me, of all words half-forgotten, those of a college student from New York. It was evening. The sky was violet, and the volcanic ball of Stromboli glowed like a great ruby before us as we sailed, through the Mediterranean, into the Ionian Sea. "Look!" cried the student, "the most fought-over stretch of water in the world's history."

Only two days after Patras, I was in Italy; and, as I read my newspaper, I wonder if ever again I shall know that Italy, the Italy of the Adriatic which I found so full of peace. Not being especially aware of politics or of statistical facts, always it is people I think of when trouble occurs in some new point on the earth's surface. I think of the persons I know there, and today I am thinking of those women on an island in the Venetian lagoon who took me to their hearts and shared with me even the secrets of their craft.

* * *

Venice was all emerald and turquoise that morning in September when I crossed the Grand Canal, at the Ponte di Rialto, and threaded my way, through various alleys and over innumerable smaller bridges, to the embankment—the Fondamente Nuove—facing the lagoon. Blinds were still drawn in the palaces, and the carved gondolas bobbed emptily against the posts to which they were tethered. Up the Canal from the market came barges laden with glittering fish and with hampers of purple grapes. The cheesemongers and the greengrocers in the yards between the palaces were taking their shutters down.

On the boat, I found a friend. While I studied the collection of centessimi and lire pieces in my purse, she reached over my shoulder, inserted a brown hand among the coins, and picked out for me one worth two lire, the exact fare to Burano. My destination she had evidently guessed on hearing me inquire for the boat to that island. She settled beside me for the rest of the trip. She had all the gentleness of the islanders and the shrewdness of the port; for she traveled back and forth each day, on the boat, and was as much at ease with strangers as a customs official or a gondolier.

When I looked at her, I wished that I could paint her. Broad and bulgy, she was not without grace. Her great arms, which Michelangelo surely would have modeled into some titan monument, emerged at the shoulders from openings in a dingy sack over which she had fastened an apron of black sateen, an apron fastened at the back with a row of pearl buttons and ornamented on the pockets with additional pearl buttons. She wore no hat. Her brown hair was scraped into a tight knot, smooth except in the places where straight wisps sprouted out. Her stockings, in heavy folds over the rim of her carpet slippers, were of a yellow which I had seen in only one place before. It was that peculiar mixture of ochre and gamboge one finds on the steps and windowsills of Yorkshire cottages. She had small pearl earrings and one other form of decoration—a row of safety-pins and needles, some of them threaded, stuck into the billows of her apron front. When I reached Burano, she walked down the gangplank with me and, returning to her bench on deck, waved to me as I went from the wharf, in search of the "school" of the lace-makers.

* * *

The lace-makers were just as agreeable. In the large and pleasant room, placed at their disposal by the firm which sells their fragile product to fashionable women in the Piazza San Marco, in the rue de la Paix, in Oxford Street, and Fifth Avenue, they gave me all they could. As I struggled to get my needle into the right dot on the pattern-paper, Vittoria of the blue eyes, at work on an exquisite example of Punto di Venezzia, said: "Tell me, Signorina, what age have you? I have twenty-four." She was a settled matron, she affirmed, and her aged mother of forty looked after her children while she came to the "school" to work. Her husband, like those of the other women, was a fisherman; but the catches were often small, and all the island women were lace-makers from the age of five. I looked at their clothing. It was patterned after that of my friend on the boat, but without the pearl buttons. It flaunted no lace trimming, not so much as an edging. One woman, she whispered, had forty-one years, but, "she does not want you to speak of her great age." It was Teresa, who was unmarried. She was the champion of the lace-makers and was, at that moment, at work on a coat-of-arms for a branch of the royal family. On a hard, round pillow, the cobwebby thing was taking shape. It seemed a miracle for human fingers to perform. "Is she not 'brava,' signorina?" Vittoria asked in profound admiration of Teresa's handiwork.

Teresa insisted on laying aside the heraldic masterpiece, however, and teaching me an important stitch; whereupon Maria, whose husband was in Abyssinia, insisted that hers was the "prima" step, and I must begin at the beginning, which was clipping loose ends off a coarser piece of work, a heavy quilt. Maria, I discovered, had become travel-minded on account of her soldier husband and was trying to get my attention so that she could ask how much it would cost her to go to America. Rapidly I computed the steerage fare at about six hundred lire. "Six hundred lire!" cried Maria. "That, Signorina, is an enormous sum!"

* * *

Four times I started to leave them, and each time they made me sit down again, saying: "The 'vaporino' is not due yet. You have plenty of time, Signorina." And when, finally, I managed to leave the "school," they all went with me to the wharf, along the banks of the thin and rank canal that wound its way between their houses, shabby little dwellings with flat walls of a faded pink or yellow. Crossing the bridges was like playing at "The Fox and the Geese," for we were linked arm in arm, eight or nine of us, and no one would break loose. The lace women stood on the pier as I sailed back to Venice, and they waved their hands till they were a blur of black in the distance.

They have a legend of the lace: the Venetian point is the pattern a sailor's sweetheart designed, as she guarded his fishing net and a spray of sea-weed which he had left with her when he set out on a voyage to foreign lands. It is a legend of the Middle Ages; and the women of Burano have made lace since the Middle Ages, learning, at the age of five, the stitches of their mothers and grandmothers. I wonder how much longer they will make it, on their island in the Venetian lagoon.

PEARL STRACHAN

Footprints

Over hill and plain
Over crag and hollow
Lie marks of the winds,
Of the snows to follow—

Where the wood begins,
Where the roads have crossed,
Lie tracks of tomorrows
Designed in frost—

And November's footprints
Are clearly showing,
In days late-coming—
And early-going.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

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By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FAMILY GROUP: *A Painting by Johannes Verspronck*

DUTCH PAINTING has been characterized by the French critic, Fromentin, as essentially an art of portraiture. In such portraits and family groups as this, the Dutch painters have achieved their greatest renown. Their devotion to realism finds expression both in portraits and in domestic interiors, which were equally popular with the sedate merchants of the seventeenth century, who took pride in representations of themselves and their well-ordered houses.

No one was more successful than Frans Hals in capturing on canvas the qualities of the solid middle class—their dignity, stability, and joviality. He also set a high standard of craftsmanship, which was carried on by his pupils, of whom Johannes Verspronck was one of the best. This family group, attributed to him, shows the scrupulous care with which he has characterized his sitters and arranged his composition. The vigor with which he has handled his brush undoubtedly derives from his association with Hals. Naturalness and simplicity are at once evident in the poses. The figures do not seem static because of the vertical moving lines, such as the slight tilt of the woman's dress, giving a forward movement to the figure, and the low horizon line, which contributes to the sense of space. Placed outside as they are, there are few cast shadows. Attention is thus called to the faces, set off by the black and white costumes, and to the graceful, well-kept hands. Verspronck also manages to convey their pride and complacency. Even the child is not unaware of the world's gaze as she looks coyly around while clutching her mother's skirts. The painter is one of a number in the seventeenth century who have suggested in their portraits the tranquillity and domestic happiness of a well-to-do Dutch family.

H. H. A.

Cartoons for Old Tapestries

THERE WERE PAINTERS who specialized in tapestry cartoons, and trained apprentices who, in their turn, made from this their chief livelihood. Perhaps these men designed cartoons for other craftsmen than the weaver, too. . . . Certainly some of them made real paintings when they had the opportunity, but others were not trained at all in the complex technique of painting on wood, but only in the simpler work of the cartoons, rendered in tempera on a flexible linen ground. *Portraitists*, this class of artists was called, in quite a different sense, therefore, from the modern use of the term. And all these painters, whatever their grade of competence or prestige, were always glad, in the intervals between their more important orders, to freshen up the colors on a statue, brighten the city clock with a bit of gilt and red, produce a dozen banners and shields to decorate the town hall for a special event, or even paint the coat of arms of a visiting notable. . . .

The commission for a cartoon would usually come from the head of a weaving shop, the master weaver being moved to add to his stock of designs either in response to a specific order, or merely to keep up with the styles and have something new to show at the next fair. But, on the other hand, the painter might enjoy the prestige of getting the work direct from the client himself, lord or churchman, through his secretary or man of affairs.

The order received, he set about first to make a sketch, a pencil drawing, sometimes with the colors lightly washed in. It is hardly surprising that practically none of these preliminary essays from this period exist. Then, great sheets of linen having been sewed together to the full size of the projected tapestry, the sketch was enlarged to the proper scale and laid in, first in outline and then in color. Even the patterns to be shown on the garments were rendered in full detail. Doubtless in this the apprentices helped and other workers of less than master status.

The finished cartoons when fresh and new were almost as handsome as the tapestry—so handsome that the patrons often arranged to own them when they had served the weavers' need, and churches, especially, had a thrifty habit of hanging these painted replicas throughout the year, keeping the valuable tapestries for the great fête days. Indeed, such painted linens, known as *toiles peintes*, were also made solely as substitutes for tapestry, with no intention of their ever being woven. In Bruges the trade in these far cheaper but very effective painted hangings was so large that there was a special class of painters who did only this work, and *toiles peintes* were often called *toiles de Bruges*.—From "Tapestry: The Mirror of Civilization," by PHYLLIS ACKERMAN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

First Bridge Over The Thames

Until as late as 1750 there was in all London only one bridge across the Thames. London Bridge. . . .

Within a few yards of the cathedral (Southwalk) is the entrance to London Bridge, modern prosaic successor to one of the most famous and fantastic structures in the history of the world. Soon after the Romans invaded England in 43 A. D. they began looking for a place to bridge the Thames. They traveled forty-five miles inland before finding a location that met their two requirements, and when they built their first timber bridge they fixed the site of the future city of London. A succession of timber bridges was built, destroyed, and rebuilt during Roman times. At least one timber bridge was built by the Saxons. In the thirty-three years between 1176 and 1209, the first stone bridge was built, a chaotic structure that stood for six and a half centuries, until it was demolished when the present bridge was completed in 1832.

The famous London Bridge was sixty yards downstream from the present structure. It was built of stone but it soon acquired "an upper fringe of wood—for in ten years," says Alan Bell in *The Said Noble River*, "timber houses grew above the stone piers as naturally as moss. London Bridge," he continues, "henceforth becomes an airy, fantastic habitation strung across the Pool; the tier of a unique gallery from which eyes hour by hour looked down into the arena where ships made their unending entrances and exits. . . ."

The present structure still is the most important bridge across the Thames because it marks the upstream limit of navigation by ocean-going vessels and serves in that way to separate shipping into "above" and "below" bridge traffic. Below London Bridge is the vast Port of London and I stood for a time looking over the parapet of that bridge at the ships and barges in the "Pool." It was noon and the bridge was crowded with men and women from nearby offices, but it is claimed that there never is an hour of the day or night when the downstream parapet of London Bridge is clear. Looking at ships and barges in the "Pool" is a favorite diversion of Londoners, and has been for centuries. — From "Voyaging Down the Thames," by CLYDE EDDY. (New York: Stokes.)

Hearing Truly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE modern inventions have made possible so extensive a use of the radio, Christ Jesus' admonition (Luke 8:18), "Take heed therefore how ye hear," may well be taken literally.

How we hear depends somewhat upon what we are listening for. In listening to a lecture, for instance, different persons may receive different impressions, depending upon what their education and their interests have prepared them to accept.

If we give the matter some thought we find that it is through our own thinking that we admit or refuse, retain or forget, what we hear. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 392): "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously;" and she adds, "The issues of pain or pleasure must come through mind, and like a watchman forsaking his post, we admit the intruding belief, forgetting that through divine help we can forbid this entrance." The student of Christian Science is learning to act on this admonition. He is taking heed in selecting, from the clamor of the world, for his own consideration and acceptance, only that which is, as Paul said (II Corinthians 13:10), "to edification, and not to destruction."

Each one might ask himself whether in his own experience he wishes to see manifestations of confusion, materiality, sensuality, hate, and stupidity? Surely not! Then the suggestion of these errors, heard on every side, must not be allowed to enter the door of his consciousness. They must not be accepted as true. But all that is constructive, all that is intelligently hopeful, wise, and good; all that uplifts, and heals, and points toward God, he welcomes into his mental home, and makes his own.

Let each ask himself, Am I listening to the lovable truths about all? Am I admitting into my consciousness strength and courage to face difficulties through trust in God, to persist in clinging to Truth? Am I listening to angels, which Mrs. Eddy defines, in part, as "God's thoughts passing to man" (Science and Health, p. 581), instead of to the senses—to worldliness, materiality, and fear?

Thoughts that come from God, divine intelligence, always bless, inspire, and heal. They are always loving, not petty, selfish, or futile. If we are hearing and heeding these thoughts, we are dwelling above and beyond the self-pitying, monotonous, drab, discouraged thinking that so-called mortal mind offers us. When we look forward with purposeful expectancy, we are welcoming true thoughts, Mind's ideas, angels, and they are always present. We need only to take heed that we hear them!

On page 585 of Science and Health "ears" are defined, in part, as follows: "Not organs of the so-called corporeal senses, but spiritual understanding." Thus, we really hear through spiritual understanding. And spiritual understanding recognizes only that which Spirit, God, has made. Spiritual understanding does not hear suggestions of disease, fear, envy, hate, and war. Listening through spiritual sense, we hear the harmonious truths of real being.

In his parable of the sower, Jesus speaks of those who, "in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience" (Luke 8:15). And he says, "Take heed therefore how ye hear," adding, "for whosoever hath, to him shall be given; and whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have" (8:18). This admonition is of practical application in our day, for if we utilize discrimination and wisdom, and listen for the true and the good, to us "shall be given." And that which is given, among other things, will be broader vision, courage, satisfaction, and peace. But whosoever does not utilize, in his listening, the scientific understanding of good alone as real, loses the sense of serenity and peace.

So let us take heed how we hear. Let us listen for the truth, thereby constantly lifting our consciousness further into purely spiritual understanding. Let us stand at the door of our thinking, listening only for that which expresses the truth, which is really intelligent and constructive, inspiring and helpful. Let us be sure that we accept as real only that which is worth hearing. This will help us to correct the error which, humanly, we sometimes unavoidably encounter.

As our true hearing, our spiritual understanding, is educated and developed, it becomes keener, and we realize more and more of the spiritual facts about God and the real universe including man. Are we as yet alert to hearing only the good? Jesus said (John 5:25), "The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live."

To hear, then, to understand and accept the truth as Christ Jesus taught it, as Christian Science reiterates it, will indeed give to him who has this priceless gift, the peace and love and joy of eternal Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French].

Entendre vraiment

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DEPUIS QUE grâce aux inventions modernes, la radiophonie est mise à la portée du grand public, on peut plus que jamais prendre à la lettre cette exhortation du Christ Jésus (Luc. 8:18): "Prenez donc garde comment vous écoutez."

Ce que nous entendons dépend en partie de la manière dont nous écoutons. Lors d'une conférence, par exemple, diverses personnes peuvent recevoir une impression différente, selon que leur éducation et leurs intérêts les ont ou ne les ont pas préparées à accepter les déclarations de l'orateur.

En y réfléchissant, nous constatons ceci: c'est par notre propre penser que nous pouvons admettre ou refuser, retenir ou laisser échapper les choses que nous entendons. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 392 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Gardez la porte de la pensée. N'admettez que les conclusions dont vous voudriez voir les effets se réaliser sur le corps, et vous vous gouvernerez harmonieusement;" puis elle ajoute: "Les effets de la douleur et du plaisir proviennent forcément de l'entendement, et, telle une sentinelle qui abandonnerait son poste, nous admettons cette croyance importune, oubliant que nous pouvons, grâce au secours divin, lui en défendre l'entrée." Celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne apprend à tenir compte de cette exhortation. Parmi toutes les clameurs du monde, il a soin de choisir, selon l'expression de Paul (II Corinthiens 13:10), les messages faits "pour édifier, et non pour détruire," qu'il juge seuls dignes d'être écoutés et acceptés.

Chacun devrait se demander si, dans sa propre carrière, il désire voir se manifester la confusion, la matérialité, la sensualité, la haine, la sottise. Ce n'est certainement pas le cas! Il ne faut donc pas permettre que la suggestion de ces erreurs, qu'on entend de toutes parts, s'introduise dans la conscience. Il ne faut pas les accepter ou les tenir pour vraies. En revanche, tout ce qui est constructif, tout ce qui joint à l'intelligence l'espoir, la sagesse, la bonte; tout ce qui élève, guérit, nous oriente vers Dieu — accueillons ces choses dans notre demeure mentale, et qu'elles deviennent vraiment nôtres.

Que chacun se pose les questions suivantes: Est-ce que j'écoute au sujet des uns et des autres les faits aimables et vrais? Est-ce que j'admets dans ma conscience la force et le courage grâce auxquels on surmonte les difficultés par la confiance en Dieu, en s'attachant avec persistance à la Vérité? Est-ce que j'écoute, non pas les sens — la mondanité, le matérialisme, la crainte — mais les anges, dont Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 581) donne notamment cette définition: "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme"?

Les pensées qui viennent de Dieu, de l'intelligence divine, apportent toujours les bénédictions, l'inspiration, la guérison. Elles sont invariablement caractérisées par l'amour: elles ne sauraient être mesquines, égoïstes ou futiles. Si nous prêtons l'oreille à ces pensées et que nous leur obéissions, nous demeurons au-dessus du penser égoïste, pitoyable, monotone, terne, décourage, que nous offre le pseudo-entendement mortel. Quand nous nous attendons résolument au bien, nous accueillons avec joie les anges, les pensées véritables, les idées de l'Entendement, qui sont toujours présentes. Il nous faut seulement prendre soin de les écouter!

Science et Santé (p. 585) nous donne une définition du terme "oreilles," où nous lisons ceci: "Non pas des organes des prétendus sens corporels, mais la compréhension spirituelle." C'est donc par la compréhension spirituelle que nous entendons réellement. Or cette compréhension reconnaît seulement ce qu'a créé Dieu, l'Esprit. La compréhension spirituelle n'entend pas les suggestions de maladie, de crainte, d'envie, de haine ou de guerre. Écoutant au moyen du sens spirituel, nous entendons les harmonieuses vérités de l'être réel.

Dans sa parabole du semeur, Jésus parle de "ceux qui retiennent, dans un cœur excellent et bon, la parole par eux entendue, et portent du fruit avec persévérance" (Luc 8:15) Il dit également: "Prenez donc garde comment vous écoutez;" puis il ajoute: "Car à celui qui aura, il sera donné, et à celui qui n'aura pas, même ce qu'il croit avoir lui sera ôté" (8:18). A l'heure actuelle, cette exhortation est d'une grande valeur dans la pratique; car si nous employons le discernement et la sagesse, si nous cherchons à entendre le vrai, le bien, il nous "sera donné." Nous recevrons une vision plus ample, le courage, la satisfaction, la paix et d'autres grâces. En revanche, les auditeurs qui n'utilisent pas la compréhension scientifique du bien comme seule réalité, perdent le sentiment de la sérénité et de la paix.

Prenons donc garde à la manière dont nous écoutons. Prêtons l'oreille à la vérité, et que notre conscience s'élève toujours plus haut dans la compréhension purement spirituelle. Surveillons la porte de notre pensée, n'écoutons que ce qui exprime la vérité, les choses vraiment intelligentes, constructives, salutaires, riches en inspiration. Assurons-nous que nous acceptons seulement ce qui a de la valeur, et que pour nous rien d'autre n'est réel. Cette attitude nous aidera à corriger l'erreur dont le contact est parfois inévitable sur le plan humain.

Si l'on cultive et qu'on développe l'ouïe véritable, — la compréhension spirituelle, — ce sens s'affine, et l'on saisit de mieux en mieux les faits spirituels concernant Dieu et le véritable univers où l'homme est inclus. Sommes-nous toujours sur nos gardes afin de n'entendre que le bien? Jésus disait (Jean 5:25): "L'heure vient, et elle est déjà venue, où les morts entendront la voix du Fils de Dieu, et ceux qui l'auront entendue vivront."

Entendre, comprendre, accepter la vérité qu'enseignait le Christ Jésus et que répète la Science Chrétienne, cela procurera vraiment, à ceux qui possèdent ce don sans prix, la paix, l'amour et la joie de la Vie éternelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Forest Pool

(Sweden)

Don't you remember, Gösta? it was high
Summer: we had been tramping the whole day
Through forests when the tarn got in our way.
Those clouds—don't you remember how they lay
Among the lotuses like fantastic feathers
Dropped from a bird in legend and too shy
To show itself—how we cried out together,
Threw off our clothes and dived into the sky?

TERENCE HEYWOOD

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940

Basis for Co-operation Outlined to Business

Urging businessmen not to take a hostile stand against all Government controls in the national defense program, Stanley F. Teele, Associate Professor of Marketing at Harvard University, today called for co-operation and declared a national effort matching that of 1917-18 will be required in the months to come.

"Business as usual" is an obsolete slogan, and will be so for years, Professor Teele warned. He spoke at the luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

"To help Britain overcome the lead Germany secured by devoting a tremendous proportion of its national effort to rearmament, to help our South American neighbors rearm, and at the same time to rearm ourselves will require an effort comparable to that of 1917-18 even if we don't go through the formality of declaring war," the professor and business consultant declared.

Cites British Experience

"Business as usual" was "a fatal error for France and a tremendous handicap for Britain," Mr. Teele asserted.

More than halfhearted or passive co-operation is imperative, he went on. "The country demands action and failure to provide that action will play into the hands of that small group of enemies of free enterprise in Washington and throughout the country."

Advancing concrete suggestions, Mr. Teele urged businessmen to consider new Government controls and activities in the light of national welfare, and to ask themselves these questions:

Do the major objectives—not of a trade but of the Nation as a whole—demand such governmental steps?

Can my company do anything to achieve the desired results without need of these governmental steps?

Can I or my associates make suggestions based on experience to help take kinks out of the defense effort?

Do the circumstances give reason to think the governmental measures will be terminated when the defense need no longer exists?

Smooth Defense Effort

Mr. Teele urged the attitude reflected in these questions as indispensable to a smooth, effective defense effort.

Businessmen are increasingly being called upon to tackle new problems, such as priorities, price control, shortcutting normal trade channels, and heavy taxation. To meet these growing problems, a stand-part attitude is not enough, he emphasized.

The problem of "bottlenecks" includes the "bottleneck of executives," he continued, in outlining the new problems brought by the defense effort. For example, one aircraft company that had 50 employees three years ago now has 10,000, and will have 17,000 in another six months, according to schedule. These trends are causing a shortage of trained executives which must be recognized as a problem by those in control of industrial enterprises, the speaker said.

Industrial Statesmanship

Consistent adherence to the policies indicated by answers to the four questions listed above, on the part of business generally, "would be industrial statesmanship of the highest order," in Mr Teele's opinion.

"If the answers to these questions so indicate, co-operate fully and cheerfully with the Government. If the answers so indicate, then fight tooth and nail," he advised his hearers.

Mr. Teele is a member of the faculty committee of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration which is co-operating with the War Department and the National Defense Advisory Committee on problems of education and research.

Food Stamp Plan Starts to Operate Thursday Morning

Tentative plans are being made at City Hall to place the Food Stamp Plan in operation Thursday morning. It is expected that by that time the personnel of the Welfare Department will have had time to familiarize themselves with the plan before the usual dispersal of welfare checks on Friday.

It is expected that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will sell the first batch of stamps—probably at the Fayette Street Welfare Station, at 9:30 a. m.

Under the stamp plan families on relief may purchase $1 worth of stamps, then receive 50 cents additional in stamps which may be used to buy surplus commodities.

B. U. President Is Honored

In recognition of long service to the cause of Americanism and Democracy—and for his "The American Canon," which compiles seven outstanding documents of American history—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today presented Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, with 10 recent works on democracy, for the University library. The presentation was not a personal one by the Governor, but was in connection with National Book Week, which opened Sunday.

The presentation was made in Dr. Marsh's study in the University building at 688 Boylston Street. While photographers took the range and shoved furniture around, the Governor delayed explanatory remarks long enough to congratulate Dr. Marsh on the showing the B. U. football team made against Boston College last Saturday (21-0, favor B. C.)

"It was a fine game," Dr. Marsh said.

Paying tribute to Dr. Marsh as an educator and writer who "has been in the forefront of that group of Americans who have interpreted democracy as the living American way that we all revere and respect," Governor Saltonstall said:

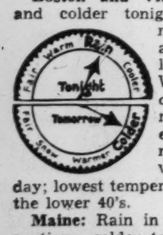
"This problem of how to safeguard and defend American democracy is the paramount issue before the American people today. One element, and a very important one, is unquestionably the strengthening of our national defense. But this in itself is not enough. We must protect ourselves from Fifth Columnists, from spies from without, and from traitors from within, who would sell the American heritage of democracy for a pottage of power."

The gift books were: "From Many Lands," Louis Adamic; "Freedom, Its Meaning," Ruth Anshen; "The Fifth Column Is Here," George Britt; "Group Education for a Democracy," Prof. William H. Kilpatrick; "The Voice of Destruction," Herman Rauschning; "The Moral Basis of Democracy," Eleanor Roosevelt; "Total Defense," Joan Raushenbush and Clark Foreman; "Strategy of Terror," Edmond Taylor; "They Wanted War," Otto Tolischus, and "The American Stakes," John Chamberlain.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and colder tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and colder followed by rain Wednesday night or Thursday; moderate westerly winds tonight becoming variable Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's.



Maine: Rain in east and south portions, colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight, showers in extreme south portion; Wednesday fair and slightly colder.

Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair, continued cold.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and colder with showers in extreme east portion tonight; Wednesday cloudy, occasional rain in southeast portion, colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy and colder with showers ending early tonight; Wednesday cloudy, occasional rain on coast, somewhat colder.

Rhode Island: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday, colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Strong southerly winds shifting to westerly and diminishing early tonight, becoming variable over south and moderate westerly over north portions Wednesday; weather overcast with occasional rain tonight and over south portion Wednesday.

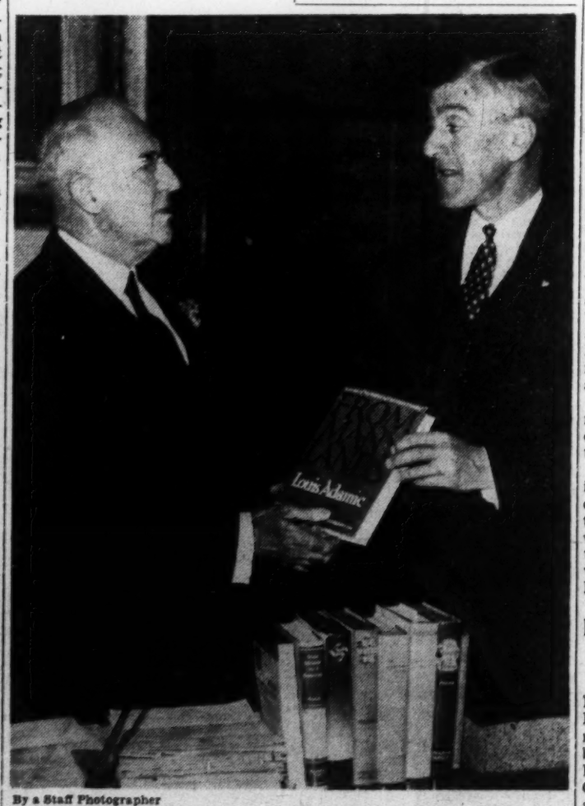
Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	51	New Orleans	51	51
Chicago	16	16	New York	58	56
Denver	11	10	Norfolk	64	62
Kansas City	16	16	Philadelphia	62	58
Los Angeles	57	53	St. Louis	21	21
Miami	75	74	San Francisco	52	44
Minneapolis	7	7	Washington	60	..

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 12.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:35 p. m.: height, 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 9:48 a. m.: height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:55 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer

A Gift From Governor Saltonstall

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, is seen receiving from hands of the Governor 10 recent books on democracy in connection with National Book Week.

Beauty and Utility Fashioned by Hand

By a Staff Photographer

"Master-Craftsmen" Display Their Skill at Exhibition

Upper—Left to right: Miss Edith Haskans Manter works on a design for jewelry in her studio at 15 Fayette Street where an exhibit and sale is being held this week by a group of handicraft artists. Mrs. Else Bockmann, noted Norwegian tapestry weaver, works at her spinning wheel carding the wool she later will use in her weaving. Lower: Miss Myra L. Davis works at her hand loom on silk dress material which she has designed.

Imports Show Stimulus Of Defense Work

Port of Boston Business

Less imported merchandise is going into warehouses and larger quantities already in warehouses are being withdrawn for consumption, reflecting the stimulus of national defense upon industry, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Imports of wool, while smaller than at this time last year, are running nearly double the amount for the first four months of the Federal fiscal year (July to November) than for the corresponding period a year ago, figures show.

Even greater receipts of wool are expected within the next few weeks when heavy shipments from South America are expected to reach Boston.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Nov. 9, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$ 3,135,044	$ 2,681,039
Imports for Warehouse	748,285	1,454,946
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	751,577	528,236
Duties collected	659,085	666,147
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,234,996	4,995,807
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 9	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	43,990,842	23,353,572
Duties collected	$ 11,681,831	$ 3,995,766

Floating Station Goes to Navy Yard

Instead of being berthed at East Boston for the winter, which has been the customary procedure, the floating life saving station of the U. S. Coast Guard left her anchorage in Pleasure Bay, off City Point, today and proceded to the Navy Yard.

The vessel will not be de-commissioned, Coast Guard officials said. They disclaimed knowledge of any immediate assignment or the use to which the vessel's complement of fast rescue motorboats would be put. The floating station is in the charge of Chief Boatswain's Mate Charles D. Keegan.

Handcraft Show Wins Praise In Diversity of Its Exhibits

Craft - minded individuals, whether they are seeking a hobby for themselves or gifts for others, are having an unusual opportunity at the Craftsmen at 15 Fayette Street this week to weigh the merits of such diverse handicrafts as needlework, hand-loom weaving and spinning, hand-wrought jewelry, leather work and so forth.

Based on co-operative effort, a group of handcraft artists have established in an old Huguenot house a center where beautiful things are made by hand and sold.

All during this week "master-craftsmen," whose studios are in the house, will greet visitors and explain the interesting details of the various handcrafts.

Something of the craft spirit of the old world pervades this ancient house in Fayette Street. Here Elsa Bockman, weaver of Norwegian tapestry, follows the traditional old designs of her native land, using hand-dyed and hand-carded wools.

Here, too, Louise Austin Chrimes, authority on ecclesiastical embroideries, who has done much in Boston to revive Crewel and Jacobean work, is showing examples of her own pieces, many of which have been written up in decorators' magazines.

The old-time weaving by hand loom is being displayed by Miss Myra L. Davis, one of the founders of the Weavers Guild of Boston, who has on exhibit many of the early patterns, in addition to her own designs. Miss Davis has on one of her large looms an original design for silk dress material, so that the public may see the hand-weaving process.

Needlepoint, which has charmed generation after generation of home lovers, takes on a new and fresh originality under the hand of Miss Mildred Mowll, who designs original patterns and colors in this ancient art.

Metal work is represented by Miss Edith Haskin Manter who has on exhibit examples of her hand-made metal work which has been fashioned in the studio where it is being displayed.

An unusual facet of handcraft is being displayed by Miss May Lowell Kimball, who has learned the ancient hand-dyeing practised for centuries in India. Because her process is secret, Miss Kimball does not work at the Center but she has on exhibition various colorful examples of her work.

Many other kinds of handcraft are spread throughout the old house, bringing a part of the past into the present. The exhibit will continue through Friday.

Kennedy Denies Saying Democracy Done in England

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy says a newspaper story which quoted him as saying "democracy is finished in England" contained many statements which "created a different impression entirely than I would want to set forth," and that it was based on an "off-the-record discussion."

The article, written by Louis M. Lyons, appeared in the Boston Globe Saturday night. Mr. Kennedy was quoted further as saying that "national socialism would be the result."

In a statement issued in New York last night, the Ambassador said "many" of the statements "were inaccurate," adding "I assumed the entire conversation had been conducted on the basis of my original statement—that it was an off-the-record discussion."

In Boston, the Globe expressed regret that the Ambassador "takes exception to publication of the interview in question," and added:

"It was Mr. Lyons' understanding he was at liberty to use any of the remarks in their long interview in Boston, except for those which Mr. Kennedy specified as 'off the record,' and these, of course, were not touched upon in the published review."

Bay State Chalks Up Christmas Club Record

By the report of Charles C. Handy, President of the Savings Banks Association, the 1940 Christmas Club payments by the savings banks of Massachusetts will be the largest in their history. Christmas Clubs this year total $16,146,919, as contrasted with $14,615,129 in 1939, or an increase of $1,531,790.

The number of Christmas Club savers has also grown from 355,392 in 1939 to 391,495 this year, an increase of 36,103.

Fore River Plant Projects Approved

The State Public Works Commission granted licenses today to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to construct at its Fore River Shipbuilding Plant two new building ways, a turning-out station, additional wharves and dolphins, and to extend two existing ways.

This permission follows a hearing on a petition seeking immediate expansion in shipbuilding facilities in connection with the national defense program. Enlargements and improvements in the yard are expected to cost in the neighborhood of $13,000,000.

High Officials Boost Drive Of Red Cross

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross swung its annual roll-call campaign into high with State and City proclamations and a flag-raising at Post Office Square today. The ceremonies took place in a specially erected stand in the square.

High point in the official start of Boston's roll call came when Philip Maloof of Boston, one of those who was drawn No. 1 in the selective-service lottery, was enrolled by Robert H. Hallowell, roll-call chairman. The enrollment was given to American Airways Pilot Capt. "Chuck" O'Connor, who flew the enrollment to Washington where it was to be presented to a representative of the National Red Cross Headquarters.

Mr. Hallowell called attention to the fact that the Red Cross roll call this year is the most important since 1918, due to the active part Red Cross will take in national defense. It has official duties with the Army and Navy in addition to its many community and national services both in time of peace and war.

It is officially designated by Congress as the friendly connecting link between the men in the Service and their families back home.

Both Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Louis J. Brems, representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin read proclamations urging citizens of Boston and Massachusetts to co-operate in the roll call.

The flag was raised by a Marine Corps color guard commanded by Capt. Roland C. Grady of the Boston Navy Yard.

William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, presided.

In addition to the Governor, other distinguished guests present included Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Commander of the First Corps Area, Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, U. S. N., Commander of the First Naval District, and Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard.

The Red Cross was represented by various officials including Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter.

By a Staff Photographer

Answers Red Cross Call

Miss Rita Maye of Cambridge enrolls Patrolman Clarence L. Ludwig in the Red Cross Roll Call which started today. Patrolman Ludwig was directing traffic at the corner of Stuart and Arlington Streets when Miss Maye caught up with him. All traffic stopped while Miss Maye pinned a button on the blue-coated stalwart of the law.

Debt Burden Lightens For Bay State, Cities

While the Federal Government debt is annually soaring to record heights, Massachusetts' municipal and state debt totals are being so sharply reduced, despite relief borrowings, that on Jan. 1, 1941, the municipal debt total will be the lowest since 1926 and the State net direct debt will be at the lowest level since 1934.

Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, revealed today that on Jan. 1, 1941, the funded debt of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns will approximate $275,000,000 representing a cut of more than $10,000,000 during the past year despite relief loans of $12,000,000 to $13,000,000.

William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, at the same time pointed out that the State's net direct debt on that date will be down to $23,223,000. Two years ago, when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took office, the debt totaled $40,685,084, the highest figure in Massachusetts' history.

Through scheduled serial payments in 1939 and 1940, the State direct debt has been cut almost in half.

30-Year Low Level in Sight

Now, with serial payments scheduled for his second two-year Administration, Governor Saltonstall can cut the State's net direct debt to one of the lowest figures during the past 30 years.

If no new State loans are floated in 1941 and 1942 the State direct debt will drop to $10,273,000 by the end of 1942, Mr. Hurley revealed.

Since 1910 the direct debt has dropped slightly below $10,000,000 only twice—in 1930 and 1931.

Regarding the funded debt of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns Mr. Waddell said that despite straight relief loans totaling approximately $95,000,000 since 1933, the municipal debt total has dropped from $316,484,599 in 1932 to approximately $275,000,000.

In 1926, he explained, the municipal debt total was $270,061,485 but in the next year it went to $279,031,594 and finally soared to the $316,000,000 record figure in 1932.

Mr. Waddell attributes the favorable debt situation of Massachusetts municipalities to the conservative debt law adopted in 1913 under which municipal borrowings have been strictly regulated and annual serial payments have been mandatory.

Mr. Waddell said the only reason that the debt total has been going down, despite the annual borrowing of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 for relief purposes, is the fact that serial payments on other loans have more than offset new borrowing totals.

WPA Aids Showing

The State Director of Accounts went on to explain that relief loans in many cases have been floated for projects such as sewers, streets, public buildings, reservoirs, and water mains, being constructed under the WPA. He added that prior to 1933 such projects were constructed by the municipalities under regular loans.

Mr. Waddell pointed out that since 1933 there has been an annual decrease in the municipal debt with the exception of 1939, when an $11,479,973 increase was experienced.

This increase, he explained, was made necessary through the funding of $4,208,650 of the State tax assessment for 1938, which was in excess of the original estimate made by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, as well as other extraordinary borrowing resulting from the hurricane of September, 1938. In addition relief loans in that year totaled $14,078,150.

Mr. Waddell expressed gratification that the favorable debt situation in the Commonwealth's communities and indicated that the situation may become even more favorable in the immediate future.

Minimum Pay Rate Studied For Two Groups of Women

The largest number of women workers who have ever been considered for the minimum wage at one time in Massachusetts are now on their way toward getting their minimum pay fixed by State law, Miss Mary E. Meehan, Assistant Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, said today.

The women concerned are the office workers and waitresses. Wage boards appointed by the State Minimum Wage Commission are engaged on the none too easy task of recommending what should be the least amount secretaries, bookkeepers, and other office help, in addition to waitresses, should receive a week.

"Many thousands of women will be given raises through these minimum wage orders when they finally go through," Miss Meehan said.

200,000 Office Workers

"As to the number of those who will be covered, we know that there are approximately 200,000 women office workers in the State. There are no figures as to how many waitresses, but it will obviously be a multitude, because this is a very extensive field.

"Besides waitresses in the usual restaurants, the wage order will extend to waitresses in hotels, department stores, quick-lunch places—indeed to all waitresses wherever located."

A proposed wage for office workers may be reported out within a couple of weeks by the special wage board named to bring in a recommendation. The waitresses' wage board has three or four weeks yet in which to report.

This will be the first time that either group of workers has been brought under the minimum-wage law in Massachusetts.

Make Second Report

This will be the second report of the office workers' board, since its first figure, of $16.50 a week for experienced workers, was referred back to it earlier this fall for further consideration, and it was asked to bring in another report.

The waitresses' board began its work the middle of September and has held four meetings. It is proceeding under the guidance of an experienced Chairman in Attorney LaRue Brown of Boston, who has previously served as Chairman in similar minimum wage board determinations.

Mr. Brown represents the public on this board, which like the office workers' board, was appointed by the State Minimum Wage Commission, of which Gen. Charles H. Cole is Chairman. Both boards make their reports to the State Commission and this has the final ruling.

Both Sides Heard

The status of the office workers' wage today is that the wage board in this field is hearing objectors to the first wage and also those who favored that wage. The board has already held five meetings of this character.

It will soon bring back a revised report, and before this is accepted by the State Commission, a public hearing will again be held, after advertisement of the date and place in the newspapers. Thereupon the State Commission will either accept the recommended wage or order a new start.

The board now engaged on this wage is the same that brought in the first figure of $16.50.

Many Difficulties Seen

Difficult as this wage has proved to adjust satisfactorily to all, the waitresses' wage appears to contain as many complications. The employers' representation on this board consists of William F. Daly of the Lechmere Grill, Cambridge, Robert F. Lufin, President and Treasurer of Ye Olde Oyster Bar, Fitchburg, and George A. Turain, Managing Director of the Hotel Touraine, Boston.

The employees' side of the board is made up of Franklin J. Murphy, Business Agent of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, Lawrence; George G. Toulos, New England representative of the United Restaurant, Beverage, and Allied Food Worers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Lynn; and Eva N. Rankin, secretary of the Waitresses' Mutual and Benevolent Association, Local 112, A. F. of L., Boston.

A public hearing will also be advertised and held on this wage before official acceptance.

Part Firemen Can Play In Defense Work Sought

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly were in Washington today conferring with members of the National Defense Advisory Commission as to the part municipal fire departments can play in the national defense effort. Both are expected back at their desks in Boston tomorrow.

Dr. Gray Consecrated

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12 (AP)—Episcopal bishops from throughout the United States participated today in ceremonies consecrating the Very Rev. Walter H. Gray, D. D., as Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut—second youngest bishop of the Episcopal Church in America.

Dante, the Magician, at the Shubert—Midweek Prospects on Radio

'Sim Sala Bim' Appears For an Evening of Mysteries

By Edwin F. Melvin

Dante, the magician, who bases his show, "Sim Sala Bim," on the entertaining theory that it's fun to be fooled, held an audience pleasantly mystified for two hours and a half last evening at the Shubert Theater. Handkerchiefs, scarves, red balls, and cards kept appearing and disappearing. So did articles borrowed from trustful members of the audience, articles which, it seems, were returned intact to the owners though for a few moments it looked as though they might not be in their original condition. Moi Yo Miller and the other girls of the troupe, securely fastened in trunks and boxes on one side of the stage, had a strange habit of turning up in quite different places.

As the paycock might have remarked if he had been present, everything seemed to be in "a state of chassis." Everything, that is to say, except Dante himself. He was quite unperturbed by this topsy-turvy condition for which he was responsible. He made no pretensions to being a super-man. Quite the contrary. More than once he disclaimed any such attributes just as his nimble fingers were about to whisk aside the drapery that would disclose some new and startling accomplishment.

After the fashion of stage magicians he started with simpler tricks and worked his way up to more complicated mysteries. "Ten surprises in 10 seconds," the program promised to begin the evening, with the printed warning that "if you nod to a friend you miss a trick." But almost before you knew it, he was draping a costume on a metal frame, and in the twinkling of an eye, or perhaps a couple of twinkles, it wasn't a metal frame at all. For a bit of horticulture, Dante had roses blossoming in no time on a plant that started with nothing but leaves—genuine roses that could be clipped off one by one and tossed across the footlights.

One thing you can be sure of in such entertainment, and that is that what you think you see will turn out to be something different. So when Dante becomes a Continental barber and starts shaving a stage customer don't be surprised if before the trick is finished Dante is in the barber's chair and the customer is the barber. And don't expect a reviewer to explain how it is done.

Even when Dante apparently takes the audience behind the scenes, you can count on his having an extra trick up his sleeve to keep the spectators puzzled. He provides one such skit, with the audience apparently looking out from behind the footlights, and another that he describes as a rehearsal of a new number. But in both instances there are disappearances and reappearances that you aren't quite ready for. That, as Dante might say, is part of the magician's business.

It finally gets to the point where a couple of his assistants are suspended above the stage in what appears to be the basket of a stratosphere balloon. Dante fires a revolver and almost before the sound has faded away—well, you know they haven't time to get to where you see them next.

He's quite a man, is Dante, with quite a bagful of tricks.

Dante and Moi Yo Miller

In "Sim Sala Bim," magician's revue now at the Shubert.

'Town Meeting' Resuming; Atlantic Editor to Talk

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Return of such radio favorites as the Antonini musicales, "Grand Central Station" dramas, Edward Weeks of the Atlantic Monthly, Bing Crosby's variety hour, and "America's Town Meeting of the Air" marks the programs of midweek radio entertainment.

Programs of the Chicago Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra toward the end of the week are worth noting.

Tonight

New seasons:

Nino Martini, Metropolitan tenor, to sing "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's "L'Africana" and La Calle's "Amapola," in first program of Antonini Concert Series; light pieces by concert orchestra, Alfredo Antonini conducting, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

"Grand Central Station," dramatic series, to return with story of old actor suddenly brought back to fame, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

"Meet Edward Weeks," talks by the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, with interviews of guest celebrities; André Maurois, exiled French author, to be first interviewee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Special event:

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., on the annual 1940 roll call of the Red Cross, WNAC, 7:15.

Variety:

Lowell Thomas, Vernon Dalhart, among others, to make appearances on "We the People" which were postponed by campaign programs, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Wednesday

Drama:

"Dr. Franklin Goes to Court," story of Benjamin Franklin as American Minister to the French court of Louis XVI, in "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Air version of film "She Married Her Boss," in Hollywood Playhouse, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Variety:

Eddie Cantor to depict "My Day," 24 hours in the life of a radio comedian, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Fred Allen to interview Douglas Leigh, animated sign expert, among usual features, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Speakers:

Priscilla Fortescue, theater and film interviewer of WBZ, to bring Joe E. Brown, now of "Elmer the Great" in Boston, before mike, WBZ, 1:15.

George V. Denny, Jr., to preview 1940-41 season of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

Thursday

New Seasons:

Bing Crosby and his "Music Hall" show, with Bob Burns, Connie Boswell, the Music Maids and John Scott Trotter's Orchestra as regulars plus guest star features, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"America's Town Meeting of the Air" to begin sixth season with a new policy of discussions grouped for several weeks under single heading; premiere to be "Is This Our War?" first of three on foreign affairs; Col. Henry Breckenridge, Anne O'Hare McCormack, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, and Mary W. Hillyer to partake in first program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Variety:

Ilona Massey, Binnie Barnes, and Brenda Joyce of films to appear in a light variety show of comedy and song, "In Chicago Tonight," MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

John Barrymore to present his own idea of "Rudy's Day in Hollywood," in Rudy Vallee's program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Speaker:

Col. Frank Knox on "National Defense As I See It," before the sixteenth New England Conference of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler, Colonial-WAAB, 1; New England Governors scheduled to speak at Governors' Conference following, WAAB, 2.

Music:

Barry Wood and Virginia Verrill to sing older and modern popular songs in "Musical Americana," with Gershwin and Herbert items by Raymond Paige's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Richard Strauss's "Thus Spake Zarathustra" and Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture programmed by Dr. Frederick Stock for concert of Chicago Symphony Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Friday

Music:

Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica") programmed by Eugene Ormandy for second afternoon concert of Philadelphia Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 3:15.

Talk:

W. W. Chaplin, war correspondent just returned from 10,000-mile survey of world defense areas in the Pacific and South and Central America, before Newspapermen's Luncheon of Crosscup Pishon Post, Chamber of Commerce, Colonial-WAAB, 1:15.

MGM by Clarence Bull

Fanny Brice

Continuing her Thursday evening broadcasts as Baby Snooks

Stage News

New York

"Sarah Simple," an A. A. Milne play not previously seen in New York, will be produced at the Provincetown Playhouse, Saturday evening. Guy Spaull, Joy Harrington, Helen Riggs, and Edward Broadley are in the cast. Wallace Rooney is directing the production, which is being sponsored by the Hilltop Theater of Ellicott City, Maryland. Forrest Thayr Jr., is scenic designer.

* * *

Vivienne Segal has been signed for the leading feminine role in George Abbott's forthcoming musical, "Pal Joey," by John O'Hara, with a Rodgers and Hart score. Miss Segal was last seen on Broadway in another Rodgers-Hart show, "I Married an Angel," which Dwight Deere Diman produced. In the new Abbott show, she plays "lady bountiful" to "Pal Joey," played by Gene Kelly. Leila Ernst, of Mr. Abbott's "Too Many Girls," is to have the ingenue lead in "Pal Joey," which is now announced for a Christmas Night opening at the Ethel Barrymore Theater.

* * *

Alex Yokel, producer of "Three Men on a Horse," has put into rehearsal his latest production, "Horse Fever," a new comedy by Eugene Conrad, Zach and Ruby Gabel. Ezra Stone, perhaps better known as Henry Aldrich of the "Aldrich Family," head the cast. Milton Stiefel is staging the comedy.

* * *

With the signing of Merritt O'Duel, Terence Morgan, Kenneth Clarke, and George Bleasdale, Herman Shumlin has completed the casting of speaking roles for "The Corn Is Green," the Emlyn Williams drama in which Ethel Barrymore is starred. It opens in the National Theater, Washington, on Nov. 18, and the National Theater, New York, on Nov. 26. As the scene of the play is Wales, Mr. Shumlin has hired Rhys Williams to assure the authenticity of inflections and pronunciations.

* * *

John van Druten is expected to attend the rehearsals in New York of his new comedy, "Old Acquaintance," in which Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood have leading roles. "Old Acquaintance" is Mr. van Druten's eighteenth play and his first to have a locale other than England. New York and the romantic problems of two women novelists provide the background for the new work. Auriol Lee, who has directed the last 15 of Mr. van Druten's plays, is directing this, her sixteenth. Barry Jones, Kent Smith, Adele Longmire, and Nancy Wiman are in the cast. "Old Acquaintance" is due on Broadway the week of Dec. 23.

The Russian Ballet Season

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, coming straight from a three-weeks engagement at the Fifty-first Street Theater, New York, danced for the first time this season on the stage of an opera house, during its week's visit to Boston, which ended on Nov. 9. They had all the space required for their productions, yet, artistically, the brief season cannot be accounted a major success.

Of the five novelties produced, "The New Yorker" came nearest to scoring a hit—without quite making it. "Poker Game" was perhaps the smartest, "Serenade" the most negligible. "Vienna—1814" and "The Nutcracker" both became a series of divertissements for the display of virtuosity. "The Nutcracker" was a sadly disappointing revival. The essence of faërie, which holds it together, was lacking, along with several notable passages. The ballabile of snowflakes did not bring out the still beginning, the slow drifting, the final heaping up of snow, as was originally intended. Some of the productions had the shoddiness of third-rate opera, and not only in settings and costumes. An element of carelessness, of half-heartedness, prevailed; though here the principals and a few of the soloists, consistently remaining superior to their surroundings, must be exempted.

* * *

Alicia Markova, excelling in the white ballets, Alexandra Danilova in roles of color and character, could always be depended on for their superlative best. The more variable Mia Slavenska found her best part in the Sugar Plum Fairy. Something of the old fire has gone out of Massine's performance, but his presence is still authoritative, his technique crisp and sure.

Frederic Franklin brought virility, an abundant energy, a bright and happy exuberance, to all his rôles. Igor Youskevitch proved to be the company's smoothest classical dancer. André Eglevsky was inclined to vary the quality of his performance according to the part. Marc Platoff in character, Roland Guerard in classical roles, maintained their high standards, as did George Zoritch. Nathalie Krassovska was put forward in a number of roles and danced in "Serenade" more effectively than Slavenska.

Two interesting soloists, emerged from the ranks, were Jeanette Lauret, who played with promise the mimed role of Zobeide in "Schéhérazade" and the First Nymph in "Afternoon of a Faun; and Chris Volkoff, an extremely buoyant, graceful dancer appearing most advantageously in his role, "Sicilienne," and as the Shopkeeper's Assistant in "Boutique Fantasque." Among the newcomers were George Tomin, who joined the company in South America, and Sonia Woicikowska, daughter of the celebrated Polish dancer, who danced with the Ballet Theater last winter.

* * *

Changes in the cast were not always announced. Mia Slavenska did not dance in Saturday evening's "Vienna—1814," although her name was programmed. Lubov Rostova's name was allowed to remain in print, when she was no longer with the company.

The company is booked for a year, it is said, which probably means a second South American visit after the customary transcontinental tour.

Colonel de Basil's Original Ballet Russe, returned from eight months in Australia and New Zealand, via Los Angeles and Chicago has opened an indefinite engagement at the same Fifty-first Street Theater which housed the Monte Carlo branch (separated from de Basil in 1938), S. Hurok managing both companies. If the New York season is successful, Boston may hope for their appearance here in the Spring.

De Basil's company, boasting the three "baby ballerinas"—Baronova, Toumanova, and Riabouchinska—as well as the premier danseur, David Lichine, of the first season, and a large cast, might still benefit by the infiltration of other first-class material into its personnel. A general weeding out in the two companies, a combining of all the excellences and letting the rest go, might conceivably result in a Russian Ballet worthy of its tradition. With the discipline of Diaghileff's day restored, the intrinsic place of music in the balletic scheme regarded, the forcing of new ballets for the sake of novelty at the expense of quality abjured, the standard of old might be raised again.

Besides, there is the new American Ballet Theater, which got off to such a brilliant start at the Center Theater last winter and is now playing a six-weeks engagement with the Chicago Opera, to be reckoned with. Their productions are fresh, the company is young and spirited, there is much talent and a touch of genius in their ranks. If Markova and Franklin should join them and their English confrères, Anton Dolin and Antony Tudor, at some future date, and the Americans, Platoff and Guerard, should follow, there would remain a sufficiently large number of principals and emerging artists in both Russian companies to give luster to a single Russian company.

Meanwhile, the sign of the realtor hangs above the main entrance to the Boston Opera House. "Nice place for a garage," it says in effect.

Lucas & Munroe

Group From 'All in Fun'

Betzi Beaton, Pert Kelton, Phil Baker, Imogene Coca, and Bill Robinson in the new revue coming to the Shubert on Nov. 25.

'The Messiah'

The Handel and Haydn Society will give its annual performance of Handel's "The Messiah" in Symphony Hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 15. Dr. Thompson Stone will conduct. The soloists will be Olive Appleton, soprano; Jean Watson, contralto; Donald Gage, tenor, and Mark Love, bass. This is the one hundred and twenty-third year in which the Handel and Haydn Society has presented "The Messiah," and the performance of Dec. 15 will be the one hundred and seventy-third by the Society.

Disney 'Fantasia' Premiere

New York

The big film opening of the week is, of course, Walt Disney's "Fantasia," which will have its world premiere at the Broadway Theater, Wednesday evening. Once upon a time, "Fantasia" was a modest effort involving the Disney organization, Leopold Stokowski, Mickey Mouse, and Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." As production progressed—this was in 1937—the potentialities were so obvious and so widespread that Mr. Disney decided to expand the effort into what has finally developed into the $2,200,000 "Fantasia."

Deems Taylor had by this time been invited to participate in selecting the score. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Stokowski, and Mr. Disney finally settled on the following works: Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor; Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite"; Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (Mickey Mouse still acts the apprentice); Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring"; Beethoven's Sixth (Pastoral) Symphony; Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours"; Moussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain"; and Schubert's "Ave Maria." Not all of this music will be played in its entirety. More than 420,000 feet of score were recorded by Mr. Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra for "Fantasia," of which a mere 18,000 feet have been used. But the music chosen makes no compromise with musical taste.

"Fantasia" is divided into eight episodes to go with the eight musical selections. For its projection, new equipment has been installed in the Broadway Theater. Part of this equipment consists of loudspeakers placed about the auditorium. Not always during "Fantasia" will the music be issuing from the speakers behind the screen.

Of course, the picture embodies other technical advances. Otherwise, it wouldn't be a Disney production. "Fantasia" is the first film from the Disney studios in which human actors appear. The "actors" are musicians playing the Bach fugue. Not only these musicians but their shadows, projected on an immense white screen, have been photographed for the film. Projection within projection, so to speak.

"Fantasia" has been in preparation since 1937. To outside friends who have been asking, "What is this thing?" Mr. Disney has been unable to describe it, even from his vantage point of overseeing and co-ordinating hundreds of delicate and tricky operations.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Colbern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe. E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Camille Girouard, baritone. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Open house concert by the Longy School of Music. Erwin Bodky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler—
First of the morning musicales. Charles Kullman, tenor, 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:10, 5:30, 9. "Cross Country Romance." 4:10, 7:35.

Fenway—
"East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:20, 4:50, 7:35, 10. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 9:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Kenmore—
"Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dancing on a Dime." Grace MacDonald. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "Always a Bride," Grace MacDonald. 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40. "Spring Parade," with Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55.

Scollay—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Crime Doesn't Pay" Series, "Sport—High and Fancy Diving in Slow Motion," "Hobbies That Pay," latest news-reels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—
Latest European and Election News; Crime-Does-Not-Pay; Pete Smith Novelty; The French Alps; Old Fashioned Slapsticks; The Modern Dance; Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minutes of News Digest.

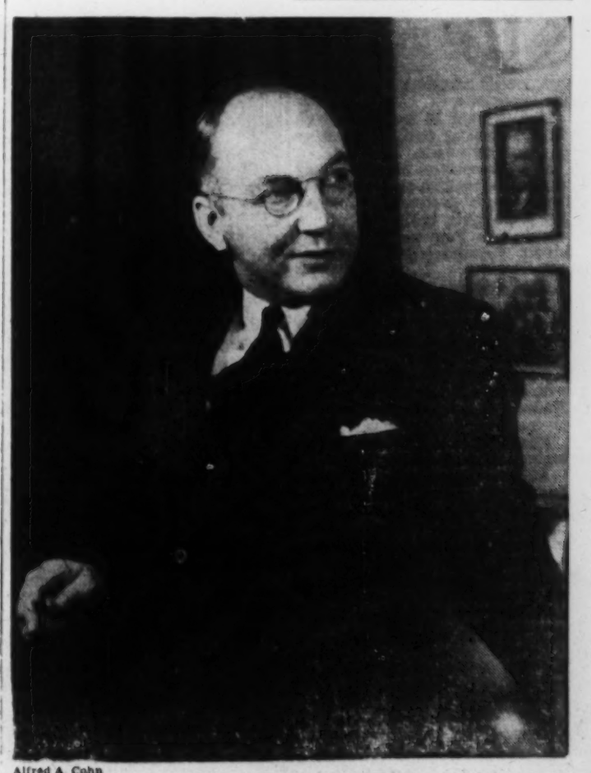
Trans-Lux—
"Torso Murder Mystery," Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. "The Face in the Window," 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Queen of Destiny," Anna Neagle, 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "They Drive by Night," George Raft 9, 11:35, 2:55, 6:30, 10

Uptown—
"Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Wyoming," with Wallace Beery, 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "Son of Frankenstein." Boris Karloff. "The Haunted House." Continuous 2-11.
Capitol: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Pier 13." 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "River's End." 2 and 8.
Regent: "They Drive by Night," George Raft, "Alias the Deacon." 2 and 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. "Scatterbrain." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Boom Town," and "Argentine Nights" 1:30 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner. "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Spring Parade, Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy Lamarr. 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 4, 7:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "That Gang of Mine." East Side Kids. "Hell Below." R. Young and Madge Evans. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "A Chump at Oxford." 2 and 8.
University: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "I Married Adventure," Osa Martin. 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. 1:35, 9:35. "I want Adventure" Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.
Dorchester: "Hired Wife, Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Queen of Destiny." 2 and 8.
Franklin Park: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 9:30. "I Want a Divorce." Dick Powell. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea 3:10, 9:25. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:35, 7:50.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "I Love You Again." 3:06, 9:21. and "Sporting Blood." 1:36, 7:31.
Park: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman." "Babies for Sale."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. 3:03, 9:13. "Yesterday's Heroes." Robert Sterling. 1:33, 7:33.
Hyde Park: "Girl From God's Country." Chester Morris. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 1:45 and 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ramparts We Watch." "The Quarterback." 1:45 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 8:15. "The Captain Is a Lady." 4:05, 9:50.
MALDEN—Granada: "Yesterday's Heroes." Jean Rogers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "Dance Girl, Dance." 1:55 8:20. "Flowing Gold." 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Ramparts We Watch." "Manhattan Heartbreak." Robert Sterling.
Orpheum: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman." Jean Hersholt. "The Girl in 313." 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 1:30, 7:45. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:16, 9:31.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland. "Golden Fleecing." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Crost Country Romance." 3 and 6:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Sky Murder." Walter Pidgeon. 3 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Ramparts We Watch." "Public Deb No. 1." Continuous from 2 to 11.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. "I Want a Divorce." 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Strike Up the Band." "The Baron and the Rose." "What's Your I. Q.?" "March of Time."
QUINCY—Quincy: "Rangers of Fortune." "Comin' Round the Mountain."
Strand—"Wyoming." Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. 2:08, 8:08 "Millionaires in Prison." Lee Tracy. 4:08, 10:08.
Revere: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. 3:20, 9:20. "Millionaires in Prison." 2:08 8:08
SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy "River's End." 2-11.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Return of Frank James." "Sporting Blood." R. Young. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "My Son, My Son." "Lost on the Western Front." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson. "The Great McGinty." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Over the Moon." Marie Oberon. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett. Continuous from 2.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 2:35, 8:30.
Princess: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 2:45, 8:30.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin. "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Irene." Irene Neagle and Ray Millard. "Sailor's Lady." Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "All This, and Heaven Too." Bette Davis. "Marked Men." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Young People." Shirley Temple. "Sporting Blood." Continuous from 2.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ramparts We Watch." "Sporting Blood." A. Young. Continuous from 2-11.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy 3:37, 8:07. "The Great McGinty" 2:1, 6:40, 9:35.



Alfred A. Cohn

George V. Denny, Jr.

"Moderator" of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," will explain his 1940-41 season plans tomorrow, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15 p. m. and will direct first forum on Thursday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR • Tonight, 8:30 MAT. THURS.
FLORA ROBSON in LADIES in RETIREMENT with Estelle Winwood, Isobel Elsom and Patrick O'Moore
Evens: $2.75-1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.20-1.10

Plymouth • Tonight, 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
LAST WEEK
JOE E. BROWN (IN PERSON)
"ELMER THE GREAT"
Evens. $2.75 to 55c. Thurs. Mat. 55c to $1.65. Sat Mat. 55c to $2.20

SHUBERT—TONIGHT 8:30. MAT. WED.
DANTE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTER OF MYSTERY
DIRECT FROM BROADWAY
In His Entertainment "Mystery Revue"
"SIM SALA BIM"
"Marvelous Simply Marvelous." —N. Y. Times.
Best Seats Evens. $1.50 Wed. - Sat. Mats. $1 Plus Tax

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE Rhone Com. 4420 Evens. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evens. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
HELD OVER
USUAL CONTINUOUS POLICY
Doors open: Orpheum 8:50 A. M. State 11 A. M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN as "The Great Dictator"
with Paulette Goddard

SONY FILM KENMORE MAIN 0798
777 BEACON ST. NEAR KENMORE SQ.
RHYTHM ON THE RIVER BING CROSBY MARY MARTIN
Joan Bennett The Man I Married
MAT. 25c—EVE. 35c

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CLAUDETTE COLBERT RAY MILLAND—WALTER ABEL
"ARISE, MY LOVE"
Also "Dancing on a Dime"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment," N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
Tue DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"The peer of any musical in recent years."—Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
ETHEL WATERS in the New Musical Hit
CABIN IN THE SKY
with TODD DUNCAN REX INGRAM
KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
Evens. $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day, November 21

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evens. including Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Monday Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c. SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERF. WHEN DOORS OPEN

MATS. WED. AND SAT., 55c-$1.65
"A glowing job of acting"—Winchell
Helen Craig in
THE "TALK OF THE TOWN" HIT
JOHNNY BELINDA —Mantle, News
with Louis Hector, Horace McNally
BELASCO Thea., 44 St. East of Broadway. BR. 9-2087

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Wed., Sat.

— If it's a B. G. De Sylva Musical — It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Th., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30, Mts. Mon., Wed., Sat.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT
Also MARCH of TIME—BRITAIN'S RAF
FEATURE AT 12, 2:25, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40 P.M.
WED. THRU SUNDAY PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

TYRONE POWER
'The MARK of ZORRO'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

Erika Mann's Stage Ambition Diverted by World's Need

A driving ambition to go on the stage was changed by the advent of Hitler's Germany to a driving ambition to help save democracy, Erika Mann, author and daughter of the celebrated Thomas Mann, says of herself.

At one time in her life as a girl in Germany the stage appeared to her to have all there is in glamour and excitement. A few years later she found her own life filled with twice as much real excitement as any imagined screen actress might possess.

Afterward, safe in a free country, she could write the record of that exciting time, together with her brother Klaus, in "Escape to Life," and "The Other Germany."

Miss Mann, who will lecture in Cambridge at Brattle Hall under the auspices of the Cambridge School Parents Association on Nov. 18, has also written a book on the subject of education in the "new" Germany called "School for Barbarians." At the present time she is engaged in collaborating with a group of authors including Walter Millis and William L. White, Jr., on a book to be called "The Virile Hour," which will emphasize the need for clear thinking today if democracy is to be saved.

Miss Mann does feel that democracy will be saved, just as she is certain that Herr Hitler's reign of terror will end. She says she has received encouraging reports from inside Germany that religious training is being given to many German children in secret and that many youths, once enthusiastic members of Hitler youth organizations, are now staying away from the classrooms of "storm leaders disguised as professors."

Miss Mann is soon to become an American citizen together with her husband, W. H. Auden, noted English poet.

Chemistry in Lilliputian Mode

Westinghouse

A Laboratory as Small as a Hand

These are miniature tools used by the biochemist in attacking major problems of the electrical industry. Left to right at top are a test tube, a specially designed tube apparatus, a flask and rod. In the second row are a retort, a filter, rods, filter funnels, and a type of chemist's still. The dish in the center is flanked by midget porcelain containers, beakers, a flask, test tube and a special pipe-shaped tube whose bore is graduated down to a hair's breadth. At the right are diminutive porcelain "boats" in which materials are subjected to intense heat.

Chemists Test Materials In Palm-Size 'Lab'

Quantities of material as minute as one millionth of a gram, or about one-ten-thousandth the weight of an ordinary pin, are handled with extraordinary efficiency in the few microchemicals laboratories of the United States. Microchemical test tubes, beakers, crucibles, and other instruments—a whole laboratory's equipment, would easily fit in the palm of one hand.

Westinghouse chemists, especially adept with these Lilliputian instruments, solve gigantic problems encountered in the operation of electrical equipment. They do this by analyzing materials which are available only in microscopic quantities much too small for examination with ordinary chemical apparatus.

Pioneer work has been accomplished, for example, by Westinghouse microchemical experts in search for the causes, effects, and elimination of metal films, formations which appear as tarnishes and spots on metal and magnetic electrical machine parts, impairing their efficiency.

Dairy Interests in Vermont Uniting in New Association

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 12—A new organization known as the Associated Vermont Dairymen, composed of representatives of the various dairy associations of the State, is in process of formation. The new group, dedicated to "the advancement of the industry in Vermont," received its initial impetus following the recent annual session of the Vermont Dairy Plant Operators' and Managers' Association in Burlington.

The new set-up will include a director from each of the following dairy groups: Vermont Holstein Association, Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association, Vermont Ayrshire Club, Vermont Dairymen's Association, Vermont Milk Producers, Inc., Vermont Dairy Herd Improvement Association and two directors from the Vermont Dairy Plant Operators' and Managers' Association, one of these two to represent co-operative members and one the proprietary members.

Leading dairymen say such a group will co-ordinate the interests of all the groups and carry considerably more weight in promoting dairy interests than would various organizations acting individually.

Surplus Products

An aftermath of last Tuesday's election, rumors regarding indiscriminate distribution of Federal surplus commodities through local agencies, persisted during the week. So far as Republican State officers were concerned, however, there was no comment on the circulated reports. State Director Allan T. Calhoun compiled, on request, comparative figures which showed an increase of commodities distributed for the first 10 months of this year over the amount distributed in the period a year ago. Mr. Calhoun said this increase had nothing to do with the election and that the larger amount disposed of was due to "the immense surpluses of commodities on hand as a result of the loss of foreign markets for farm products."

During the first 10 months of 1939, Vermont received 92 carloads of surplus commodities. During the first 10 months of 1940, the State received 129 carloads. During the month of October, last year, 12 carloads were received; this year, 29 carloads were delivered here.

Mr. Calhoun pointed out that the volume of commodities shipped to the capital by the Government is distributed to schools and towns where distribution is supervised by overseers of the poor and town managers. No applicant for such commodities can obtain them, he said, without certification by the local charity committee, which usually consists of the overseer of the poor and the selectmen or city council.

Government School

A School of Government sponsored by the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will convene at the State House here next Saturday. Its purpose is to give business and professional women, teachers and all other women who may be interested, an opportunity to know more about Vermont Government.

Gov. George D. Aiken, United States Senator-elect, will head the list of State officials representing the executive, legislative and judicial branches, who will address the gathering.

Lieut.-Gov. William H. Wills, now Governor-elect, will address the group on "Summaries and Vermont."

Flexible Tubing

Among Vermont's little-known industries is the only plant in the United States making a certain type of flexible steel tubing largely in demand by makers of machine tools. Located in the little village of Wheelock in northern Vermont—population 200 or less—this plant now is operated by Stephen C. Cree, the third generation of the family to carry on manufacturing in the same small plant.

A varied series of articles important to the needs of an earlier century have been produced in this plant including horse-powered threshing machines, milk separators, church altars and pews, dowells and hardwood flooring.

Flexible steel tubing of the type now being manufactured in the little Wheelock plant, was invented by the present owner's father, Lucious N. Cree, about 15 years ago. Increased business in the machine tube trade and a new use for the tubing in airplane lighting has increased the number of workers to six. It will be a long time in view of the machine age, Mr. Cree believes, before changing conditions will force a shift to a new marketable product.

Turkey Crop

In spite of the largest turkey crop in many years, if not in history of the industry, Vermont turkey growers will receive a relatively good price for their birds during the approaching Thanksgiving season, according to predictions of the State Department of Agriculture. The price, however, it is said, will not be prohibitive for popular consumption of Vermont's prime bird product.

Vermont this year produced 124,000 turkeys, according to a Department estimate. This is an increase of 265 per cent over the 34,000 birds grown in Vermont in 1933.

Canada Sends More Bacon For Use of United Kingdom

Foreign Trade Flashes

Canada is sending home the bacon, and as a result the exports are increasing. Surplus stocks held by the Canadian Bacon Board were liquidated a few weeks back, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Canada's exports of bacon and ham to the United Kingdom in the first seven months of 1940 amounted to 187,441,800 pounds, or an average of 6,248,000 pounds a week, said Mr. Smith. This compares with an average of 5,600,000 pounds for which the Anglo-Canadian bacon agreement made provision.

An official of the Canadian Bacon Board is quoted as seeing the possibility of Canada's exporting hogs to the United States by August of 1941, and that the hog situation in the United States will be a stabilizing factor on hog prices in Canada.

Chilean Exports

Leading Chilean exports, excepting minerals, to the United States in the first seven months of 1940, amounted to 16,176 tons and 4,700 liters, valued at $1,970,728, as compared with 7,815 metric tons and 22,900 liters, valued at $695,052 in the corresponding period of 1939. Sheepskins, wool, and lentils showed the largest gains, accounting for about 74 per cent of the total increase in value.

Moratorium

Gibraltar sanctions a moratorium on certain debts, according to reports from that Colony, under an ordinance entitled "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Ordinance, 1940." The ordinance was enacted by the Government of Gibraltar, and provides in certain cases for a moratorium on debts owed in the Colony, provided the debtor can show that his inability to meet his obligations is attributable either directly or indirectly to the war.

Maple Output

Output of maple products in Canada during the 1940 season is reported to have amounted to 2,755,200 gallons of syrup, a gain of almost 20 per cent over the equivalent season of 1939. The combined valuation of the 1940 crop was fixed at $4,209,300, as compared with $3,443,900 in 1939, a gain of 22 per cent. Canadian exports of maple syrup in the first four months of 1940 totaled 5,663 gallons, valued at $2,618, of which 2,000 gallons went to the United States.

College Shows Rare Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire—Ancient books, one from the press of Johannes Gutenberg of Mainz, inventor of modern printing, are on display in the Hamilton Smith Library of the University of New Hampshire until Nov. 16.

Arranged in celebration of the 500th anniversary of printing, the exhibit features works dating as far back as 1460 up through Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" of 1764. The books are valued at $44,000.

Earliest piece shown is a 1460 edition of De Cracovia, printed by Gutenberg. A very rare type of "Catholicon," the work is one of two copies in America. There are German script notes in red ink along the margins, plus a number of freehand drawings.

Included in the collection is an edition of Cicero, printed in 1466 by Fust and Schoeffer of Mainz on the original movable type press of Gutenberg. Fust financed Gutenberg's invention, then, when the latter was unable to pay him, sued for the equipment which he used himself.

The first Bible in Roman type represents Rusch of Strassburg, published in 1469. Also of that year is an edition of Apulaeus, one of the few left unmutilated by the Inquisition. It is by Sweynheym and Pannartz, two Germans working in Rome, referred to in "The Cloister and The Hearth." The first book in Flemish, published by Jan Veldemar of Utrecht, contains woodcuts colored by hand.

Turning to America, the exhibit includes works by some of the earliest printers of the colonies. A product of the first press in New England owned by Green of Boston is the "Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony" of 1672. Books from the Bradford press which were influential in politics of the day are shown.

There is a copy of John Eliot's famous Indian Bible, published in 1685 in the Natick dialect after eight years spent in translation.

One of Benjamin Franklin's finest printing jobs, M. T. Cicero's "Cato Major" is included in the display, as well as the "Poor Richard" number.

The exhibit is owned by Rosenbach of New York.

Parade Canes Held Not in Toys Class

Canes are canes and cannot be shipped as toys as far as freight rates are concerned in intercoastal commerce, the United States Maritime Commission has ruled.

Boston shippers were notified yesterday that the Commission had dismissed the complaint of the Acme Novelty Company, versus the American - Hawaiian Steamship Company, which alleged that canes shipped from New York and Philadelphia to Los Angeles in 1938 were "parade canes" to be used for amusement, and that the rate charged for their transportation was "unreasonable." The complainant's contention was that the canes should have been charged a rate applicable to toys and games "not otherwise specified."

Uncle Sam says that there was no evidence that any manufacturer or shipper of parade canes has ever classified them as toys.

Greater Boston Coming Events

Natick, Tuesday, Nov. 12. Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Natick Congregational Church, Main and Central Streets, Natick Square, Natick, 8 p. m.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 12. Free Public Lecture by Capt. André Maurois, "Mes Souvenirs de Guerre," in The Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. First of a series of Lowell Institute Lectures by Captain Maurois.

Dinner meeting of the Young Voters' Group of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 6 p. m.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13. Robert Kazmayer, Writer, News Commentator and Lecturer, speaker at Rotary Club luncheon, Georgian Room of Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston City Wide Boys Worker's Conference, monthly luncheon meeting, Hotel Gardner, 12:30. Dr. Jesse Feiring Williams and Mayor Tobin, speakers.

N. E. Is Second In Receipt Of Defense Work

New England stood second and Massachusetts fifth among sections and states awarded national defense contracts for the Army and Navy between June 13 and Sept. 30, according to a recent report of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York City.

With contracts totalling $1,298,129,000, New England was passed only by the middle Atlantic division, comprising New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which claimed $2,348,676,000. Total for the United States at large mounted to $7,921,253,000.

Massachusetts was passed by New York, New Jersey, Virginia and California. Virginia's contribution was almost wholly ships, California's ships, airplanes and airplane parts.

Almost 10 per cent of the nation's defense contracts were given to Massachusetts in the period to Oct. 1, as this State was awarded $747,564,000 of business. New York at the top received $877,421,000.

Analysis of the Massachusetts contracts made by the Conference Board showed:

Navy $725,038,000, Army $22,525,000, ships $718,485,000, construction $5,194,000, supplies and ordinance $23,871,000, airplanes and parts, $14,000,000, WPA construction $2,481,000, defense training program $400,000.

Connecticut received contracts of $319,919,000 of which total more than half was ships, Maine $140,667,000 which was almost entirely ships, New Hampshire $85,930,000 also nearly all ships, Rhode Island $3,878,000 practically all for supplies and ordinance, and Vermont $172,000,000 likewise almost exclusively for supplies and ordinance.

Dr. Frank W. Taussig

Dr. Frank W. Taussig, professor emeritus of Harvard University who passed on late yesterday, was recognized throughout the world as an authority on economics and related subjects.

The author of many books, Dr. Taussig was best known for his "Principles of Economics," first published in 1911 and used continuously since in American colleges and universities as a text or reference book.

Only recently Dr. Taussig completed a revised edition of this standard work.

Although Dr. Taussig directed his efforts at teaching and writing on economics at Harvard University for 53 years, he won renown and honor both in the United States and abroad.

In 1917 he was called by President Wilson to serve as Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. He held the post through 1919.

He was the author of many books including: "Tariff History of the United States," "Silver Situation in the United States," "Wages and Capital," "Free Trade, and the Tariff and Reciprocity," and "International Trade." He also was the editor of the Quarterly Journal of Economics for 40 years.

Dr. Taussig, a native of St. Louis, began teaching political economics at Harvard after his graduation from the University in 1879. Early in his career he served, for a short time, as secretary to President Charles W. Eliot. Later he became one of the first to work for the establishment of the School of Business Administration at Harvard.

In recognition of his research and treatises on political economy, he was elected a member of the British Academy in 1925. He served as President of the American Economic Association, was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a former President of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Rail Abandonment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The interstate Commerce Commission authorized the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad today to abandon 11.19 miles of branch line from Adamsdale Junction, Mass., to Franklin Junction, Mass., and Providence County, R. I.

War Department Contracts Spread Over Wide N. E. Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The War Department has announced award of the following contracts to New England companies:

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., small arms matériel, $2,400.

Union Twist Drill Company, Athol, Mass., cutters, $1,596.

J. W. Moore Machine Company, Everett, Mass., gauges, $2,620.

J. Wilinson, Boston, Mass., electrical work at Forts Wetherill and Getty, R. I., $25,355.

Frank T. Westcott, North Attleboro, additions to filtration plant for Fort Monroe, Va., $38,890.

Malden Knitting Mills, Malden, Mass., sleeveless sweaters, $7,393.47.

Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Conn., field bag carrying straps, $25,200.

S. H. Couch Company, Inc., North Quincy, Mass., terminal strips, $35,021.56.

Connecticut Telephone and Electric Company, Meriden, Conn., test sets, $49,327.04.

American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn., artillery ammunition, $1,500.17.

Alco Fabricating Corporation, Pawtucket, R. I., artillery ammunition, $2,081.25.

Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., small arms matériel, $48,000.

Smith and Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Mass., small arms matériel, $23,850.

Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., machinery, $11,618.32.

Hodgman Rubber Company, Framingham, Mass., 1,000 canvas water bags, $10,200.

Murdock Webbing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., parts of web belts, $1,100.

Hood Rubber Company, Inc., Watertown, Mass., shoe pacs, $15,228.30; rubber coats, $3,077.

H. H. Brown Shoe Company, Worcester, Mass., logger type lace welt boots, $3,531.42.

The Navy Department announced the following contracts:

Storms Drop Forging Company, Springfield, Mass., nickel-copper alloy steel forgings, $21,389.40.

Nashua Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., cotton sheets, $76,605.08.

Goodyear Footwear Corporation, Providence, R. I., overshoes, $133,500; United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., overshoes, $228,260; Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., overshoes, $131,400; Goodyear Rubber Company, Middletown, Conn., overshoes, $110,880; Converse Rubber Company, Malden, Mass., overshoes, $120,000; Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., overshoes, $348,000; United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, Hartford, Conn., maintenance parts, $480,024.

N. H. Graduates Find Jobs

More than 75 per cent of last June's graduates of the University of New Hampshire are gainfully employed in permanent positions, it was revealed through a survey made by Eugene K. Auerbach, appointment director.

Indicating a decided increase over the past few years, the survey shows that students in the colleges of technology and agriculture found employment much more easily than those of the liberal arts college. Technology leads the field with 86 per cent of its graduates who are registered with the bureau now employed or in study. Agriculture is second with 78 per cent and liberal arts trails with 72 per cent.

Graduate work, employment, and unemployment followed definite parallels with scholastic averages. High ranking students chose further study. Students whose marks approached the all-university average are now working. The unemployed fall in the scholastic division of below average.

Breaking down the major divisions in the bureau's figures, the survey points out that 27 per cent of the students are now employed in jobs which have no relation to the work which they studied as undergraduates. Fifty-eight per cent are now working in their chosen fields, and 15 per cent are working in positions which have a definite relationship to their studies.

"The greatest difference between college work and jobs is among liberal arts students," Mr. Auerbach pointed out. "Thirty-nine per cent of the graduates in that college are now working in jobs which have no relation to their university work."

U. S. Navy Grows

Wide World

Ludlow Launched

Upper shows destroyer as it slid into water at Bath Iron Works yard and, lower, Miss Frances Nicholson Christie of Rye, N. Y., who christened it.

Boston Chinese Aid Flow to U. S. Of Countrymen

Entrance of Chinese immigrants into Boston may be continued during the winter months despite plans by the Eastern Steamship Lines, which has brought many Chinese here from Canadian ports, to terminate service until spring, it is announced.

At present Chinese are permitted to enter the United States only aboard ship—a rule intended to prevent smuggling of aliens. Members of the Boston Chinese colony are making active efforts in behalf of their countrymen.

Local Chinese hope for a modification of the statute governing entrance or to arrange for the Canadian National Steamships to bring Chinese here from Halifax, N. S. Most of the Chinese coming to Boston arrive by ship at Vancouver B. C., are transported across Canada by rail, and then come to Boston by boat.

Salvation Army Extends Campaign For Budget Fund

More than 200 Greater Boston citizens gathered at a "report meeting" on the 1940 Salvation Army maintenance campaign at the Chamber of Commerce Building today.

Plans were laid to obtain the $50,000 necessary to reach the $200,000 objective of the campaign, needed to cover the budget for the 30 or more institutions and departments for the next 12 months.

The original date of closing of the campaign was on Nov. 9. However, there was so great a shortage that plans were made to extend the date.

To aid in the appeal a Tag Day will be held in Cambridge on Saturday. Thirty-four towns in the Metropolitan Division are striving to gather more money than their quota calls for.

Natural Science Foremost Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 12—The field of natural science apparently holds most interest for Massachusetts State College freshmen, according to a report issued today by the Collegian, student newspaper.

More than a fourth of the entering class of 380 students plan to prepare for work in some field of natural science upon graduation. This group includes 35 freshman co-eds.

Aout a third of the freshman students have not made up their minds as to the vocational interests they wish to pursue, the report adds.

Home economics, after natural science, is most popular with the first-year girls. A total of 33 freshman co-eds are planning to major in this field. Fifteen of this group plan to enter work as dietitians.

B. U. Campaign For $1,200 Fund

A campaign to raise $1,200 started today at Boston University to aid the work of 15 Boston University religious organizations and two national student-aid funds, it was announced by Else Bydeley of Scobey, Mont., student chairman of the fifth annual green-feather drive.

Half of the funds contributed by the students and faculty during the campaign of two weeks, will be distributed to the various religious groups in the University and the other half to student-aid organizations.

Approximately $600 of the total will be divided between the Refugee Student Aid Fund and the World Student Relief Fund. The other half of the $1,200 will be distributed to the religious organizations who submit yearly budgets to the University Department of Student Counseling and Religious Activities.

"Things are seldom what they seem
Skim milk masquerades as cream"
W. S. GILBERT

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Chicago Black Hawks Here to Play Bruins Tonight—Outlook Bright for Huskies

Bruins Open Local League Hockey Season at Garden

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins won the National Hockey League championship last year, but lost a hard series to Rangers for the Stanley Cup through a succession of injurious mishaps to several of their players. Tonight they open their 1940-41 home season and already one star, Woody Dumart, is on the sideline.

The Bruins are a hardy lot however, and faced the Chicago Black Hawks full of confidence that they are a better team and will repeat all of last year's triumphs and add the Stanley Cup honor as well. The league President, Frank Calder, will grace the opening with his official presence.

Following the presentation of the N. H. L. pennant flag, gold medals to the players, and the Lady Byng trophy to little Bobby Bauer, the teams will fly into action. All over the circuit reports circulate that never before have the clubs, generally, been so well conditioned so early.

In Mid-Season Form

These teams are set to play in mid-season form so far as condition matters. There probably will be slips in the team play that is to be expected a month or two later, but there will be little or no lack of speed. And the Hawks are supposed to be even faster than last year!

Tommy Waters, ticket man at the Garden gives assurance that the hockey fans are eager for the league opening, which matches the enthusiasm of the players. Yesterday's lively workout at the Arena gave proof of the fact that the Bruins are impatient to get into the thick of things.

Hollett Available

With Dumart temporarily out of action, the best utility man in the league, Flash Hollett, will patrol the left wing spot of the Schmidt, Bauer line. If Dumart has to be out it is fortunate that Hollett is available. The Cowley line, handicapped most of last season by injury, is back intact and reported better than ever with Roy Conacher and Mel Hill returning with the promise of two years ago.

The third line is not to be denied either for Art Jackson is back at his center post with Herbie Cain on left wing and Eddie Wiseman on the right side. The defense returns more experienced and reassuring. Capt. Dit Clapper is favoring an ankle, but will be out there with Jack Shewchuk, and Jack Crawford and Des Smith will relieve with the reliable cool-headed Frankie Brimsek tending the nets.

Manager Paul Thompson made a creditable showing with the Hawks last year by reaching the play-offs and believes his team is going to do even better. He was optimistic this morning and the club record to date reads a 1-0 opening defeat to Americans, but they really got going against Canadiens, last Sunday, winning 3-1, and are ready to continue tonight.

Hawks Well Manned

The Hawks are well manned in that they have seven prospects optioned out to farm teams. The present array is the same that finished last season. Paul Goodman is in goal again with the veteran defense pair of Earl Seibert and Art Wiebe as outer-guards. Big Jack Portland pairs with Joe Cooper for relief.

The first line may see Bill Carse or Cully Dahlstrom at center and George Allen at left wing and the veteran Mush March at right. Manager Thompson has been experimenting and one of the two centers may shift to the second or third line. Bill Thoms, another center, is experienced.

Other wings are Bob Carse, Johnny Chad, Pep Kelly and Phil Hergesheimer. The real veteran of the team, Johnny Gottselig, is serving as general utility forward and aiding Thompson in coaching the team.

* * *

Regis Pep Kelly is the only newcomer to the Chicago line-up from last year. . . . He was obtained from Toronto during the off season.

* * *

Following their 1-to-1 tie with Bruins, Dick Irvin put on a new sort of show for Montreal hockey fans—he instituted secret practice for Canadiens . . . It probably did not work too well however, for the club lost to the Hawks Sunday night, 3 to 1.

Canadiens have nine newcomers in their roster list . . . Carl Voss, former N. H. L. player, is officiating in the American Hockey Association . . . Jean Pusie, who walked out of hockey near the close of last season because of a $50 fine, has been reinstated.

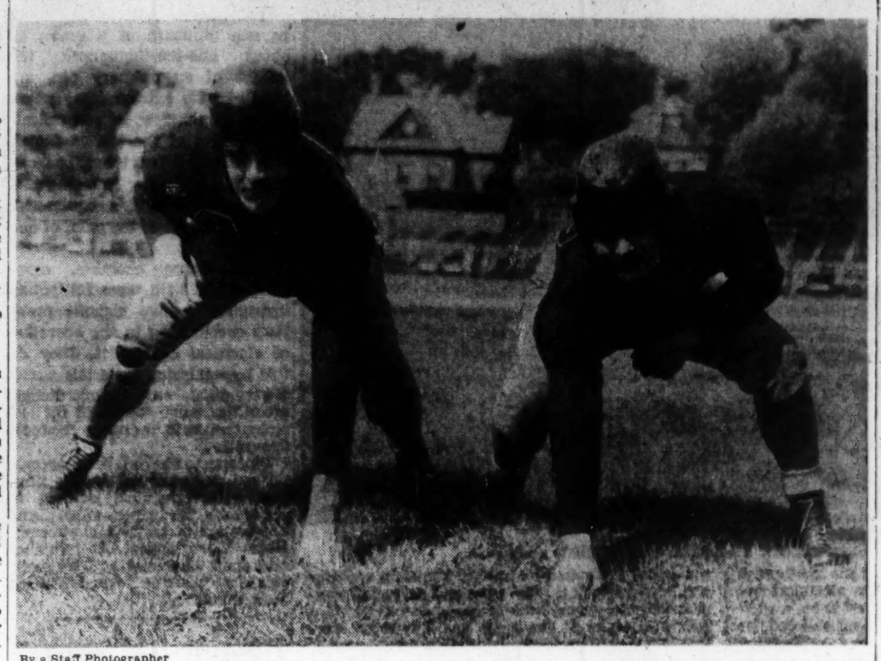
* * *

Lester Patrick is perturbed because Canadiens grabbed Kenny Reardon, promising rear-guard, on an oversight of Rangers . . . Canadiens recall, however, that "rights" were not considered when Rangers took Phil Watson, French-Canadian player.

* * *

When Detroit defeated Americans it marked their first opening game victory on home ice in four years.

To Return Next Fall



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern may be losing five seniors from his Husky squad this year, but if he believes in the old Cavanaugh theory that a team is as good as its tackles, he should not be bothered too much. Jim Jefferson, left, and Ed Jensen are a couple of tackles who performed exceedingly well for Northeastern this year, and are scheduled to be back again next fall.

Crisler Says Team Is Down After Defeat

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 12 (AP)—Coach H. O. (Fritz) Crisler cast a wary eye toward Michigan's game with Northwestern and said he thought the Wolverines had spent too much emotionally against Minnesota to regain their peak of efficiency here Saturday.

"We left plenty on the field at Minneapolis, both mentally and physically," the head man of the Michigan football forces said with a shake of his head. "We'll have to be at our best to beat Northwestern, and that 7-to-6 defeat by Minnesota has taken a lot out of us."

Smith's Run

Focal point of all conversation in the Michigan camp was Bruce Smith's 80-yard touchdown run for the Gophers—the first scored on Michigan from a running play in six games this season and the sprint that toppled the Wolverines from the ranks of the nation's unbeaten. Crisler said he believed his team had relaxed momentarily after failing to complete a long drive of its own.

The Wolverine coach said motion pictures revealed five Michigan players either had a hand on the elusive Smith or a clear shot at tackling him. Capt. Forest Evashevski was unable to hold Smith at the line of scrimmage, Crisler said, and fullback Bob Westfall missed the final chance to bring down the Gopher at midfield. Tom Harmon, Michigan's safety man and a sure tackler, was blocked out of the play.

Play Not Perfect

"I'm not taking anything away from Smith," Crisler asserted. "He's a great back. But I don't think we will ever regard the touchdown run as a play approaching perfection. We were caught with our guard down and we paid plenty for it."

Crisler, who gave his squad a vacation because of rain yesterday, said that he never saw a team more determined or more adequately keyed for battle than were his Wolverines when they took the field against Minnesota.

"Our boys were crushed by that defeat," he said, "and it will be hard to bounce back for Northwestern and Ohio State."

Michigan closes its season at Columbus November 23, with the Buckeyes as opponents.

Cornell Workout

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—Cornell's football squad, fatigued from a tiresome trip from New Haven, went through a light drill here last night in preparation for its invasion of Hanover, N. H., to meet Dartmouth this week end.

Dunn Sees Good Prospects For Northeastern in 1941

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All is quiet at Northeastern's football field in Brookline these cool November evenings. No longer do the arc lights flood the field, nor does the thud of a punted pigskin resound in the night air. The grid season for the Huskies has come and gone.

Uniforms have been gotten ready to be sent to the cleaners, and the assistant coaches have cleaned out their lockers. But in the players' room on the wall still remain the diagrams of Northeastern plays, silent reminders that although one season has just past, another is on the way.

And about this coming season Coach Jimmy Dunn is optimistic, even enthusiastic. Two seasons ago his ball club failed to win a game. This fall it won two games out of eight. Next year—but here, let us hear what Mr. Dunn has to say:

"The way it shapes up now," he declared yesterday afternoon, "it looks like a good year for us in 1941. We spent most of this fall with a group of inexperienced sophomores, and if they all come back, we are going to do all right."

Five Seniors

From a coach who has had his share of disappointments these past two seasons and who has to work under the most adverse conditions, these words should be most heartening to followers of Husky football. But to let Jimmy continue:

"We lose just five seniors from our squad, and though their loss will be felt, I fully believe that we will be able to overcome that difficulty. Missing from our line-up next fall will be three tackles, Capt. Dean Williams, Art Handler, and Fred Cusick; one guard, Charlie Abend, and one fullback, Ronnie Tubbs.

"But of our starting line-up we will have no less than eight men returning, and they should form the nucleus of a pretty fair ball club. With the help we expect from this year's freshmen, our prospects are the brightest they have been in several years."

Returning Regulars

Those returning eight regulars, Dunn went on to explain, include six sophomores and two juniors, who, of course, will move up a class next fall. They include the two ends, Jim Reilly and Ed Macfarland, Ed Jenson at tackle, Len Erickson at guard, Dick Grey at center, and Eddie Barry, Phil Sheridan, and Joe Dias in the backfield. Barry and Sheridan will be the two seniors.

To these Dunn can add the men he used for replacement this fall—Ernie Colantonio and Ronnie McKinnon at end, Jim Jefferson at tackle, Al Olson at guard, Russell Starck at center, and Frannie Murray, Gunnar Myrbeck, Ed Sakovitz, Jim Shea, and Dave Murphy in the backfield. From the freshmen he expects to have two outstanding players in Ted Krajewski at tackle and Pete Galuffo in the backfield, besides several other promising recruits.

Dunn paid high tribute to the five retiring seniors, and to Capt. Dean Williams and Ronnie Tubbs in particular. Williams, he said, was a bulwark at his tackle post, while Tubbs was one of the reasons that the Husky attack gained so much ground. "Ronnie was unquestionably the best faker I have ever coached here at Northeastern," he declared, "and his ability to keep the opposition guessing was one of the main reasons why only one team—Rhode Island State—was able to outrush us."

Jimmy reviewed the season just past with mingled feeling. He was disappointed that victories were recorded over only two teams, Springfield and Bates, while defeats were registered by Rhode Island, Vermont, American International, Upsala, Tufts, and St. Anselm's. And he was pleased over the improvement of the boys from week to week.

Credits Assistants

For this improvement Coach Dunn was quick to credit his assistants, Line Coach Harold Kopp, End Coach Herb Gallagher, and Backfield Coach Johnny Wood. "No coach could ask for finer assistants," he declared. In addition he put in a good word for Trainer Bill Linsky, the first trainer the Huskies have ever had. "Bill was invaluable to us," Jimmy said, "not only for his work, but for the manner in which he kept up the morale of the boys. If ever he needs a recommendation, he will always get one from me."

Two changes will be made in the Northeastern schedule next year, Williams being added and St. Anselm's being dropped. Next fall the Huskies will only play seven games—Vermont, Maine, Williams, Bates, Upsala, Tufts, and Springfield—instead of the eight they played this fall.

Amherst Drill

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—The Amherst football squad was given a long drill on pass defense yesterday as Coach Lloyd Jordan opened preparations for the Little Three clash with Williams Saturday. Late in the day the Jeffs worked out in dummy scrimmage against Williams plays.

Domina Given High Praise At Grid Writers' Meeting

Walter Domina of Norwich University, one of the best small college backs in the country and a possible All-America had he attended a larger university, was given a bit of post-season praise by his coach, Don McCallister, yesterday at the weekly meeting of the local football writers and coaches. And if ever a coach was sold on a football player, his name is Don McCallister.

A few of his remarks on Domina: "He is a hard, shifty runner. . . . One man can seldom stop him . . . I compare him with Ace Parker, when Ace was at his peak at Duke . . . He can pass and kick as well as Parker and is a better runner in the open field . . . He is a one-man team in himself, but is a team-man through and through . . . He kept up the morale on our squad . . . He scored 106 points for us this season . . . In addition he made seven touchdowns in two games that were called back because of penalties . . . He has tremendous poise in starting plays . . . In other words he starts every running play like a pass play, and every pass like a run."

* * *

McAllister was a classmate of Red Grange at Illinois, and he used a word coined for Grange in descibing Domina. "Walter has a keen sense of psycho-somatic perception," he said, which as near as we can remember means that "he can perceive the relative positions of moving objects at a certain spot at the time of his arrival at that spot rather than at the immediate time he sees them." Sounded complicated, but we got what he meant even though the quotes may not be just right.

* * *

If ever two coaches were satisfied with the results of a football game, you have them in Frank Leahy of Boston College and Pat Hanley of Boston University. (Saturday's game: B. C. 21, B. U. 0.) Said Leahy: "The report in some quarters that it was an upset for B. U. to hold B. C. to a 21-0 score is ridiculous. That score looked pretty sweet to yours truly. B. U. was the most inspired team we've faced all fall." Said Hanley: "That game was a tribute to the 15 or 16 boys who played the game for us. A few breaks our way might have held the score down to 14-0 or even 7-0, but I am proud of my boys, and am completely satisfied."

* * *

Coach Leahy, in speaking of next Saturday, declared that the B. C.-Georgetown game looks "like a natural," and that "the Hoyas have one of the best-balanced teams I have seen in a long while." The Eagle mentor said that there was some doubt whether Butch Kissell, second-string fullback, would be ready to play, but that Mike Holovak and Gene Goodreault would definitely be in the game. In case Holovak, first-string fullback, has to leave the game, Leahy said that he has been working his outstanding blocker, Henry Toczylowski, at that spot and would use him there if necessary.

* * *

Ed McKeever, B. C.'s backfield coach who has scouted Georgetown thoroughly by seeing them against Temple, Syracuse, New York University, and Maryland, gave his usual thorough description of the opponent's full roster. He said the Hoyas use two full teams, each playing two quarters.

* * *

An interesting sidelight at the meeting was presented by Frank Murray, Georgetown scout who has seen the Eagles play Temple, Idaho, St. Anselm's and Boston University. He said that both teams appear equal in regard to material and ability, and that the result would hinge on which team was the faster and smarter.

* * *

Dick Harlow of Harvard was "never more proud in my life of a group of boys whom I have coached than I am of the Harvard boys last Saturday." He paid a tribute to their morale, which has never let down despite a series of discouraging Saturdays. Harlow took full responsibility for sending Vander Eb in to kick a field goal on fourth down with "a yard and one-half" to go. "The boys were tired," he said. "Spreyer, in fact, was so tired he could not start the second half. I wanted those three points—not to play for a tie—but because I knew Vander Eb could get them and I hoped they would give Harvard the emotional uplift to get another touchdown." He had nothing to say with regard to the controversy over the penalty on the play.

* * *

Dick described the condition of his squad as "banged up." Capt. Joe Gardella, he said, is not in shape, and it is questionable whether George Heiden can play against Brown this Saturday. In consequence, Loren MacKinney has again been shifted to blocking back from end. Harlow also said that Dick Pfister and Burgy Ayres will be out for a few days, although it is hoped they will be able to face Brown.

* * *

A report on Brown was given by Wes Fesler, Harvard's end coach, who saw the Bruins take Army 13-9. "Tuss McLaughry has said he has the six best backs he has had since 1932," Wes declared, "and I believe him. At West Point they put on one of the prettiest hidden ball offenses I have ever seen, and at times I could not tell which back had it. Neither could the Army for that matter." He pointed out that Brown has not thrown many passes this season, but "we are going to be ready for passes just in case," he said.

Olympics Open League Season In Baltimore

Following their final pre-league season practice session at the Arena this evening, the Boston Olympics will prepare to leave tomorrow morning for Baltimore for their inaugural Eastern Amateur League contest with the Orioles of that city tomorrow night. The Olympics will play their initial home game Friday evening at Boston Garden with the Washington Eagles.

Coach Hago Harrington will face a shortge of wings in Baltimore, for both Paul Guibord and Dick Lewis will be unable to make the trip. Guibord will be kept in town because of business, while Lewis has not yet received permission to resume game action after his injury of last winter. Hago will decide after practice tonight just how he will make up his forward lines.

Most encouraging of the local setup is the defense, which although not yet as steady as hoped is nevertheless big and in good condition. Ty Anderson and Bill Splaine represent the only experience behind the Olympic blue line, while Cliff Thompson, converted forward, Bob Campbell, Dartmouth ace last winter, and Al Yourkewicz, local product, give promise of developing.

Peckinpaugh New Cleveland Pilot

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12 (AP)—Roger Peckinpaugh is the new manager of the Cleveland Indians.

In taking the job, Peckinpaugh becomes a baseball rarity—twice manager of the same major-league club. His previous tenure, started in 1928, ended with his discharge in mid-season 1933.

"Peck," who is 49 and was once a star shortstop, succeeds Oscar Vitt, who was released after he led the rebellious Tribe into second place this year.

Alva Bradley, the club President who fired Peckinpaugh seven years ago, announced Peckinpaugh signed a two-year contract today.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Nov. 13

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Tiboldi: Hungarian Dance; Potpourri by Lehar, Radio Orchestra. News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—News and Views; George Blocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Special Broadcast for Minnesota. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Here Lies the Nazi." Talk by Col. M. G. Cristie. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Req'st." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Sports Around the Hub

Don McCallister, head coach at Norwich University, who was the guest of honor at the football luncheon at the Parker House yesterday, praised the game as "certainly worth while." He said that last year there were 250 students at the Vermont college and 465 this year. Registrations for next year, he said, are four times as large, and he attributes this rise to football for "building up the morale of the institution."

* * *

Boston's Park Department A. A. attracted nation-wide attention last year when 27,000 fans filed into Fenway Park to watch Codman A. A. and St. Lazarus tie in the league play-off. Such a turn-out for an amateur football game was pronounced rare, indeed, even though there was no admission charge.

* * *

This year, however, that 27,000 figure may be dwarfed. Eddie Collins announces that 40,000 free seats will be available next Sunday afternoon when the Mattapan Merchants, winners in the Park League's eastern division, oppose St. Alphonsus A. A. of Roxbury, champs in the western sector. The kick-off is at 2:15.

* * *

Rhode Island State's crack harrier squad ran off with team and individual honors yesterday in the 28th annual New England intercollegiate cross-country run over the 4¼-mile course at Franklin Park. They took the team prize with a low total of 30 points and sophomore Bob Nichols led the pack in the record-smashing time of 20m. 57.4s. The old course mark of 21m. 16.4s., was set last fall by Don Smith of the University of Maine. Rhode Island also captured the freshman crown.

* * *

Briefs . . . Brown's high ranking in the Ivy League, following successive football victories over Holy Cross, Yale, and Army, and the prospects of a classic battle when the Bear invades Harvard Stadium Saturday, add zest to the Brown-Harvard dinner Friday evening at the Hotel Statler by the Brown Club of Boston . . . Movies of the Brown-Holy Cross game will be shown . . . The 26th annual cross-country championship of the New England A. A. U. will be run over the Franklin Park course next Sunday . . . The distance is 10,000 meters, or approximately 6¼ miles.

* * *

Have you noticed how little college grid statistics have meant this fall? . . . The team running up the most impressive collection of first down, ground gaining and forward passing figures, usually finishes on the short end of the score . . . Well, perhaps not usually, but often . . . Colby edged Bates, 12-7, yesterday at Lewiston, after trailing most of the game, and tied Bowdoin for the Maine college grid title for the third consecutive year . . . Harvard's varsity soccer team took M. I. T. yesterday, 2-1 . . . This is the Bruins' 17th straight season in the N. H. L. . . . Higbe, the new Dodger, led the National League in strikeouts last year.

Ready for Hawks Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Aubrey (Dit) Clapper, right defenseman, leads the Boston Bruins against Chicago in the first home game of the National Hockey League season at the Boston Garden tonight.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
2:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Russian Choir
3:15 "Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Len Salvo, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service: talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orch.	Voice and organ
3:45 Popular music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orch.	"Community Recreation"
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"At a Sidewalk Cafe"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Cavanaughs	Organ recital
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Songs and piano	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports: musicale	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Talk, Senator Lodge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Music You Like"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 Heirs": drama	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series	"The Quintones"
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series	"About Today": drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Grand Central Station"	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": music	"Classical Album"
9:15 interviews; music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	and drama	"Classical Album"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	J. B. Kennedy: music	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Classical Album"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	"Fires of History"	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	"Aloha Land": music	Bob Hope: "Prof." Co-	Black Hawks game by	Five Star News
10:15 Draft talk; music	Musical program	lonna; chorus; orch.	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 Gov Stassen, Minn	"Meet Mr. Weeks" in-	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orch	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 News comment	terview	house" comedy	Lew Conrad's Orch	Neely Plumb's Orchestra
11:00 Weather: news	News; music; weather	News Service	J. B. Priestley	Bruce Wilkins's Orch.
11:15 Masterworks of	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Local news; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Henry King's Orchestra
11:30 Music: records	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Alpineers"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair" sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	Julia Blake" sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
10:30 "Stepmother" sk	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	National Guard Program	"Musical Mailbox"
11:30 "Big Sister" sketch	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Margaret Porter, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	News; Weather	hold talk	Cheer Up Gang	Margaret Porter, songs
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Jack Dalton, songs	Betty Crocker	European news	"Sing Song Time"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Albert May, baritone
12:30 "Helen Trent"	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Homemakers' Forum	Musical program
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Gilbert and Sullivan
1:15 "Woman in White"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Melodies
1:30 Right to Happiness	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	"Melody Mart"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
2:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
2:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Ten Best Books on the	"Melody Mirror"
2:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Crisis of Democracy"	John Kiley, organist
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
3:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
3:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
3:30 "Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport news
3:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
4:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
4:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
4:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
4:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr Keen" sketch	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; drama	drama	"Waita Time"	dramatic sketch	Bay Staters Quartet
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Hollywood Playhouse";	New England Town Meet-	"Famous Homes"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelley and speaker	dramatization	ing on the Air: "Should	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 "Dr. Christian"	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	the Press Be Censored	Religious Program
8:45 dramatiz'n; News	night"; dramatic sk	and the Westerners	During a Crisis?"	Religious Program
9:00 Star Theater; Fred	Roy Shield's Revue	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Allen; Kenny	vocalists; orchestra	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Orff Williams's Orch.	Henry King's Orchestra
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Music	"Mr District Attorney"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	"Frontline Headlines	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	"Tropical Moods"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	Town Meeting Prevue	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:30 Sports Quiz	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Don Allen's Orchestra
10:45 News Service	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"The Blue Blazers"
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Recorded BBC News	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:15 "Master Works of	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Music"; record-	Glen Miller's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orchestra	"Adventures in Rhythm"	"Day's End"
11:45 ings	Glen Miller's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	News Service

Minnesota Exchanges Places With Cornell in Associated Press Poll of Ranking

Gophers Now Occupy Head Place in First Ten Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Minnesota's Golden Gophers, who don't win by much, but who don't let that stop them from winning, gained another close decision today by adding Cornell to a list of victims that already included Washington, Nebraska, Northwestern and Michigan.

The Gophers ousted Cornell from the lead in the fast-closing race to determine the country's No. 1 football team. After Cornell had been on top for four successive weeks in the Associated Press ranking poll, the tide swung Minnesota's way this week as 55 out of 148 experts from coast to coast put Minnesota at the head of the list and one other split the honors among Minnesota, Cornell and 1939's top team, Texas A. and M.

These three placed in that order—Minnesota, first with 1,314 points; Cornell, second with 1,260; the Aggies, third with 1,202. Fourth place went to Stanford, only other team to poll more than 1,000 points, with 1,066.

The race promises to be as close or closer right down to the wire, for each of the four pace-setters has two games left between it and a perfect season, and they are the type of games in which they can't afford to ease up.

Different Schedules

Minnesota plays two Western Conference rivals, Purdue this Saturday and then Wisconsin and Cornell has dates with ancient Ivy League foes, Dartmouth and once-beaten, one-tied Penn. Their tasks, comparatively, do not look as tough as the assignments facing the Texas Aggies, who still must get by Rice and Texas, and Stanford, which has up-and-coming Oregon State and California on its slate.

The two games of this week, however, should be those involving four lower-ranked members of the first ten. At Ann Arbor, it will be sixth-place Michigan against tenth-place Northwestern, the teams Minnesota beat by one point each, fighting for runner-up spot in the "Big Nine" and a possible shot at the title, if the Gophers should slip.

Undefeated Rivals

At Boston, it will be eighth-place Boston College against ninth-place Georgetown, the only game of the week involving two major teams which are unbeaten and untied and the one that should prove once and for all just how highly these clubs, which so far have breezed by mediocre opposition, deserve to be rated. It should, by all accounts, be a throwback to the old Boston College-Holy Cross clambakes that were a New England tradition for bruising play.

The other two first-tenners seem to have a distinct edge over their Saturday rivals. Tennessee, heading for its third-straight regular season without a loss and ranked fifth this week, will meet Virginia, while seventh-place Notre Dame will take on oft-beaten Iowa.

The makeup of the first 10 went unchanged from a week ago. The reshuffling saw Minnesota and Cornell change places, Texas A. & M. third, and Tennessee, Notre Dame, Boston College, Georgetown and Northwestern retain their positions.

The standing (points figured on 10-9-8-7-6-, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

1.—Minnesota (55 1-3) 1,314.
2.—Cornell (45 1-3) 1,260.
3.—Texas A. and M. (31 1-3) 1,202.
4.—Stanford (12) 1,066.
5.—Tennessee (2) 698.5.
6.—Michigan 585.
7.—Notre Dame 581.
8.—Boston College 548.5.
9.—Georgetown 352.5.
10.—Northwestern 276.

Second ten: 11—Nebraska, 139.5; 12—Duke (2), 59; 13—Fordham 36; 14—Alabama 26; 15—Mississippi State, 24; 16—Santa Clara, 19; tie for 17—Mississippi and Washington 15 each; 19—Oregon State, 11; tie for 20—Penn State and Southern Methodist, 4 each.

Also ran: Lafayette, 3; Oklahoma, 2; Rice, Utah and Hardin-Simmons, 1 each.

Golden Gophers Triumph

Wide World

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minnesota Gophers, Saturday, won their sixth victory in a row by defeating Michigan in rain and murk before a capacity crowd of more than 63,000 fans. Bruce Smith of Minnesota was the star performer. Photo shows Smith carrying the ball (at extreme left) for a five yard gain.

Alice Marble Turning Pro

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov
National Tennis Cha
Alice Marble announced today that she had turned professional, and would go on a 4½-month tour with Don Budge, Bill Tilden and another woman player who has not yet accepted terms.

Expect More From Gopher Speed Star

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12 (AP)—Bruce Smith of Minnesota's Golden Gophers has been running the boys dizzy in the big time this season, but there's a fellow at large saying that blistering Bruce really has not yet begun his real running.

This person happens to be an authority so there won't be much argument about that. Anyway, who wants to argue about a chap's swiftness when even now he just cannot be stopped once he gets under way on the field of battle?

The authority is Jim Kelly, Minnesota's track chief who used to do some coaching at De Paul.

Qualifies Comment

And Jim qualifies his comment about Smith's future in the speed line by saying that George Franck, the back who does some of the mail carrying for mighty Minnesota, stepped up his acceleration by three tenths of a second for the hundred yards by breaking out as a track dash man. That doesn't sound like much but it nevertheless accounts for some of the open country these fast Gopher boys leave between themselves and the also rans in one of those length of the field show down things.

Coach Kelly said Smith, even before he began tearing up the turf of some of the better gridirons about the West, had planned to turn out for track after football is over. Kelly says he's a cinch to step up his action probably as much as Franck did.

He Ran Wild

So folks get a hold on to your seats for another fast ride with the Golden avalanche again next fall. For Smith has been a tremendous factor in Minnesota's 1940 successes. Against Ohio State he ran wild, getting two touchdowns and runs ranging up to 50 yards.

Ohio State and Illinois Engage in 29th Big Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill. — Ohio State's strong football team which by the turn of a hair or two could have been undefeated in the Big Ten, will invade Memorial Stadium Saturday, Nov. 16, to engage Illinois in the 29th game of a historic series. Upwards of 4,000 fathers of university students will be honored, for the occasion is the traditional Dad's day.

Buckeye-Illini rivalry started with a scoreless tie at Columbus in 1902, before the Buckeyes were in the Conference fold. The annals of the series include historic battles in which last-minute victories decided Big Ten championships. Often the dope bucket has been kicked over, with Illinois proving the great iconoclast and winning games in which Buckeye victories were regarded as certain.

Two Famous Games

Two famous games were played in 1919 and 1920. In 1919 Illinois came from behind in the last few minutes when Walquist passed to Carney three times to put the ball where Bob Fletcher could place-kick a field goal. Illinois won the game and championship by a 9-to-7 score. This was Chic Harley's last game and the only one in which his Ohio State team suffered defeat.

Next season on Illinois field the battle was scoreless and the pistol cracked as Workman's pass to Truck Myers was in the air. Myers scored the touchdown that won the game and 1920 title.

Columbus Shocked

Columbus was rudely shocked in 1921 when an Illinois team that had not won a Big Ten game upset a confident Buckeye eleven that had defeated all its conference opponents, knocking the Buckeyes out of a share in the title with Iowa.

Next year, 1922, the Illini were leading on Illinois field and the game nearly ended when Ollie Klee dashed for a winning touchdown.

Chic Harley

In 1916 on Illinois field the Illini led 6 to 0 in the closing minutes when a scarlet-jerseyed back broke loose for a touchdown run. He calmly changed his shoe and place-kicked the point that gave Ohio State a 7-6 victory. His name was Chic Harley.

Ohio State has won two other games by one point margins, in 1926 and 1933. Illinois' last victory was in the Illinois stadium six years ago when Zuppke uncovered the famous "flying trapeze" aerial attack in the first half and the Illini won by a 14-13 score.

In 1932 Vuchinich's place-kick turned the scales of a game in which the Buckeyes had been high favorites but battled to a standstill by the Illini.

Alternated Honor

For a stretch of seven years either Illinois or Ohio State figured in the championship. The Illini won in 1914, 1918 and 1919 and tied with Minnesota in 1915, while the Buckeyes were champions in 1916, 1917 and 1920. Ohio State tied for the championship in 1935 and the Illini tied with Michigan in 1923 and were champions in 1927 and 1928.

Ohio State leads 14 victories to 12, with two tie games, in the all-time series.

The scores of the series are as follows:

1902—Tie, 0-0 (Columbus)
1904—Illinois, 46-0 (Columbus)
1914—Illinois, 37-0
1915—Tie, 3-3 (Columbus)
1916—Ohio State, 7-6
1917—Ohio State, 13-0 (Columbus)
1918—Illinois, 13-0
1919—Illinois, 9-7 (Columbus)
1920—Ohio State, 7-0
1921—Illinois, 7-0 (Columbus)
1922—Ohio State, 6-3
1923—Illinois, 9-0 (Columbus)
1924—Illinois, 7-0
1925—Illinois 14-9 (Columbus)
1926—Ohio State, 7-6
1927—Illinois, 13-0 (Columbus)
1928—Illinois, 8-0
1929—Illinois, 27-0 (Columbus)
1930—Ohio State, 12-9
1931—Ohio State, 40-0 (Columbus)
1932—Ohio State, 2-0
1933—Ohio State, 7-6 (Columbus)
1934—Illinois, 14-13
1935—Ohio State, 6-0 (Columbus)
1936—Ohio State, 13-0
1937—Ohio State 19-0 (Columbus)
1938—Ohio State, 22-14
1939—Ohio State, 21-0 (Columbus)

New Montana League

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—After a lapse of 22 years, Montana will return to organized baseball in 1941 with a Copper League.

Redskins Set New Football League Record

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Completing 25 passes for 312 yards against the Brooklyn Dodgers Sunday the Washington Redskins established two National Pro Football League records in addition to bringing their season's mark to 118 completions in 195 attempts for an efficiency rating of 60 per cent.

The old marks were 21 completions by Detroit and Philadelphia last year, and 306 yards by the Chicago Cardinals in 1937.

Philadelphia regained second place in the passing field, boosting its mark to 98 completions out of 238 attempts.

The Redskins remain the best offensive machine in the circuit with 2,607 yards gained and 218 points, but defensive honors go to the New York Giants, the Cardinals, and Brooklyn. Only 1,458 yards have been gained against the Giants, the Cardinals have held opponents to 35 per cent of pass completions, and only 91 points have been scored against Brooklyn.

Opposite Views on College Football at New York Dinner

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Two diametrically-opposed views on the future of college football were presented at yesterday's luncheon of the New York Football Writers Association.

Chick Meehan, introduced as a "coach emeritus" and speaking strictly on his own, insisted it was high time eastern colleges realized football was big business and accepted it as such. Ken Fairman, Graduate Manager of Athletics at Princeton, predicted the probable curtailment of intercollegiate competition, but with athletics surviving on a "sports for all" or largely intra-mural basis.

Wide Notice Received

Meehan, who raised New York U. to the status of a major gridiron power and started Manhattan on the way up, pointed to the rise in importance of many southwestern and southern colleges, and attributed it largely to the wide notice their football teams received.

"Those teams weren't built up by the colleges alone," he declared. "The Rotary Clubs, the business men, the Chambers of Commerce—they all pitched in. Why? Because it was good business for them. You don't suppose the hotel-keepers and restaurant owners in Minneapolis were sorry last Saturday because Michigan and Minnesota played to 64,000 people, do you?

"Football's a big business from which everyone benefits. It always has been a business, something you're doing to help build up an institution."

Empty Trains

Then Meehan switched, without any direct reference, to the recent statement by Ogden Miller, Chairman of Yale's Athletic Council, that Yale would not go out of its way to seek football material.

"A few more years of empty trains running up to New Haven," said Chick, "and the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will see to it that that situation is changed."

Fairman described college athletic development from the first stage of undergraduate sports clubs to the acceptance, within the last 10 to 15 years, of sports as part of the college curriculum. Privately-endowed colleges particularly, he then declared, may be forced to reduce their programs because of declining endowments and a decrease in the football receipts which have made it possible for them to enlarge their intra-mural programs.

On Right Track

"But athletics will be continued in any event," said Fairman, "and we at Princeton believe we are on the right track in providing some sort of competition for every undergraduate who is not physically incapacitated."

Fairman, without mentioning this year's "finger-pointing" at Cornell's unbeaten team, said college alumni who "get suspicious" when their own team is losing and one of its main rivals is winning, "might learn a lesson from the boys who play the games. There is no finer group of sportsmen anywhere. You'll never find any quibbling there."

Howe, Detroit Veteran, Leads League Scorers

MONTREAL, Nov. 12 (AP)—Syd Howe of the Detroit Red Wings led the scorers during the first week of the National Hockey League season with four points according to official figures released.

Howe made only one goal, but he had three assists to stay ahead of Toronto's Gordon Drillon and Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers. Drillon scored two goals and assisted once while Hextall had a goal and two assists.

Two points each were credited to Modere Bruneteau, Roy (Gus) Giesebrecht, Ebbie Goodfellow and Don Grosso of Detroit, Syl Apps, Nick Metz and Wally Stanowski of Toronto, Neil Colville, Alex Shibicky and Phil Watson of the Rangers, Peanuts O'Flaherty of the New York Americans and Mush March of Chicago. O'Flaherty, a rookie, got both his points with goals.

Most penalized players of the week were Detroit's Sid Abel and Walter (Babe) Pratt of the Rangers with six minutes each, exclusive of misconduct penalties.

The scorers:

	G.	A.	Pts.	Pens. in Mn
Howe, Detroit	1	3	4	0
Drillon, Toronto	2	1	3	0
Hextall, Rangers	1	2	3	2
Bruneteau, Detroit	1	1	2	0
Apps, Toronto	1	1	2	0
N. Metz, Toronto	1	1	2	2
O'Flaherty, Americans	2	0	2	0
N. Colville, Rangers	1	1	2	0
Shibicky, Rangers	1	1	2	0
Watson, Rangers	1	1	2	0
Giesebrecht, Detroit	0	2	2	0
Goodfellow, Detroit	0	2	2	4
Grosso, Detroit	1	1	2	2
March, Chicago	0	2	2	2
Stanowski, Toronto	0	2	2	0
Schmidt, Boston	1	0	1	0
Abel, Detroit	1	0	1	4
Kilrea, Detroit	1	0	1	0
Motter, Detroit	1	0	1	2
Orlando, Detroit	0	1	1	4
Wares, Detroit	0	1	1	2
Allen, Chicago	1	0	1	0
W. Carse, Chicago	1	0	1	0
Chad, Chicago	1	0	1	2
Thoms, Chicago	0	1	1	0
Blake, Canadiens	1	0	1	0
Demers, Canadiens	1	0	1	2
Singbush, Canadiens	0	1	1	2
Boll, Americans	0	1	1	2
Field, Americans	0	1	1	2
F. Jackson, Americans	0	1	1	2
Slobodzian, Americans	0	1	1	0
Sorrell, Americans	1	0	1	0
M. Colville, Rangers	0	1	1	0
Coulter, Rangers	0	1	1	2
L. Patrick, Rangers	0	1	1	2
Pratt, Rangers	1	0	1	6
Smith, Rangers	1	0	1	0

*Misconduct.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 11

Colorado College 20, Greeley State 7.
Hammond Teachers 41, Murray Aggies 0.
Rose Poly 38, Milton (Wis.) 0.
Salem 13, New River 6.
Sterling (Kan.) 7, Chadron Teachers 0.
Marion Institute 26, St. Bernard 6.
Montana State 15, Idaho (So. Br.) 7.
N. M. Mil. Inst 13, Panhandle A. & M. 6.
St. Agnes 13, Highland Falls 6.
Colby 12, Bates 7.
Canisius 14, Long Island University 7.
Montclair Tch 19, New Britain Tch. 6.
Central (Iowa) 7, Penn (Iowa) 0.
Ft. Lewis Aggies 13, Adams State 6.
Alabama State 24, Alabama A. and M. 6.
Fresno State 16, Texas Mines 6.
Mesa 9, Hicks 7.
Chico State 7, Humboldt State 0.
Prairie View 12, Bishop 7.
San Diego State 33, U. S. Marines 13.
Whitman 6, College of Idaho 6.
Texas Tech 26, Centenary 6.

American Pro Football

Cincinnati 17, Boston 13.

College Soccer

Harvard 2, M. I. T. 1.

Dodgers Get Kirby Higbe In Big Deal

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—If Brooklyn's baseball fans don't get to see the Dodgers in the World Series next year, there's one standard complaint they won't be able to use. That is that the club won't put up the money to buy the kind of ball players it needs to win.

With the purchase of Pitcher Kirby Higbe from the Phillies yesterday, the Brooklyn boss Larry MacPhail, became the successor to Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox as baseball's freest spender. He has been the buyer in the two biggest deals of the past year.

Just how much money the Dodgers paid for the 25-year-old right hander wasn't announced, but the best estimates put it at $100,000. Brooklyn also sent Vito Tamulis and Bill Crouch, pitchers, and Thompson Livingston, a catcher drafted from Springfield of the Eastern League, to the Phils. The combination of cash and players comes close to fitting the $150,000 price tag that Owner Gerry Nugent had placed upon his star hurler.

Brooklyn's other big venture into the ivory market was last June, when the Dodgers sent cash and four players to the St. Louis Cardinals for Joe Medwick and Curt Davis in what was figured as a $200,000 deal.

While he wouldn't come right out and claim the purchase of Higbe would assure the Dodgers of the 1941 pennant, MacPhail hinted broadly when he said the club's greatest need was a 20-game winner, and that he believed Brooklyn would have won last season if Higbe had been on the squad.

The pitcher supported the idea strongly, saying he belived he "can pitch the Dodgers to the pennant," and that he would win 20 games for them. Then he sprang the bad news—that he intends to ask for a $15,000 salary.

Higbe broke into major league baseball with the Chicago Cubs in 1937, was farmed out to Birmingham for a year and then was traded to the Phillies in 1939. In two seasons with the last-place club, he won 26 games and lost 34. Eight of his 19 defeats last season were by one-run margins, and he led the league in strikeouts with 137.

Bengals Win

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 12 (AP)—Fumbles favored Cincinnati yesterday and the Bengals came from behind in the last quarter to beat Boston in an American Professional Football League game 17-13.

A freak play in the final minutes of the game which saw both teams lose the ball gave Cincinnati the final advantage.

The Bengals had driven from their own 40 to Boston's two on a series of passes and line plays. Iman Blackaby hit the center of the line, fumbled, Boston recovered and fumbled and Pete Gustavus then fell on the ball for Cincinnati's final touchdown. Bill Gerdes placed kicked the point.

Harmon Invited

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Tommy Harmon, University of Michigan, will play in the East-West Shrine football game New Year's Day, Managing Director William Coffman reports.

Coffman said Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate, co-coach of the eastern force in the annual encounter, had wired him that Harmon had accepted and that two other Michigan players might be invited.

Kress Playing Pilot

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Promising his personal participation in 154 games at shortstop, Ralph (Red) Kress was named manager of the St. Paul American Association Baseball Club. He succeeds Foster (Babe) Ganzel, who retired last fall.

Receipt of Kress' signed contract was announced by Business Manager Lou McKenna after directors of the Saints had formally approved his choice at their annual meeting.

Iowa Recreation Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Expansion of the Iowa State College recreation area through acquisition of 232 acres of timber and grassland has been announced here by George F. Veenker, Director of Athletics.

The new section, added to the present 200 acres on the northwest campus, was acquired through the initiative of the Athletic Council. The addition completes the expansion of the college recreation land, which already includes a modern golf course, picnic facilities, hiking trails and athletic fields.

Area Suited

"The area is especially suited for winter sports," Director Veenker said. "It will provide sites for tobogganning, skiing and skating, as well as extension of present bridle paths and hiking trails."

The new sports center, acquired from the Briley estate, extends north and west of the college golf course, adjoining property of the Young Men's Christian Association. Lynn Fuhrer Memorial Lodge is located in the latter area.

Rustic Equipment

Rustic recreation equipment will be provided from native timber, which extends through a major portion of the land. Approximately 100 acres of clear ground is included in the area, Director Veenker said.

Iowa State's recreation program, which now reaches a majority of 6,500 students, has been developed during the past decade. Both individual and team sports have been fostered by the Athletic Department.

80 Per Cent Enrolled

Intramural athletics have been developed to a point that finds more than 80 per cent of the male student enrollment regularly taking part in recreation games.

Four competitive divisions are designated for men's intramural games. Fraternity actives and pledges and dormitories and independent students, the latter two groups organized under a ward government system, join in league play and elimination tournaments. Division and college championships are determined in more than a dozen sports each year.

Smaller Minors Ask Protection Against Draft

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12 (AP)—Protection against the selective service will be considered here Dec. 4 when the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues holds its annual meeting.

An amendment to the major-minor league rules, submitted by Portsmouth, Va., of the Piedmont League, would permit any club of B classification or less to replace young players drafted for military duty with "any players obtainable at the time."

Existing Rules

Under existing rules, the clubs are required to have on their active list during the playing season not less than six players who have not had prior to the opening of that season as much as three years' professional experience.

Portsmouth's amendment would allow clubs considerable latitude in replacing players drafted from this group.

William G. Bramham, President-Treasurer of the Association, commented in his agenda, however, that "very conclusive proof would have to be provided to show player who absents himself from his club actually did so—not only for the 'purpose' of such service—but that he was actually rendering such service in the U. S. military units."

Attack Play-off

Also scheduled for consideration of the membership is an effort to eliminate the Shaughnessy Play-off as a method of determining minor league baseball championships.

A total of 27 changes in rules and contracts are listed on the agenda, most of them technical revisions.

Among the proposals upon which baseball men anticipate controversy is one for halving the present assessment for upkeep of the Association's headquarters, and another for refunding to the membership all membership and protection fees—ranging from $20 to $250 per club—collected in the last 10 years. The effect, it was indicated, would be to pro-rate to the various clubs an estimated $300,000 reserve fund accumulated by the Association.

Bell Wins on Links

LONG BEACH, Calif. Nov. 12 (AP)—Fern Bell, Pittsburgh Pirates' outfielder, won the first Pacific Coast baseball players' golf tournament yesterday with a 2 and 1 triumph over Bill Knickerbocker, New York Yankees' infielder.

Bell had five birdies in the 17 holes to give him even par after takin a 7 on a par 4 hole. Seventeen baseball players entered the four-day event.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The Ekern family is taking a place beside the Waldorfs and the Faurots among the football families of Missouri. Bert Ekern is the 18-year-old sophomore fullback at the University of Missouri. Bill, a year younger, plays the same position on the unbeaten Mexico (Mo.) High School eleven. And recently Sally Ruth, 13-year-old sister, went in at quarterback for the Hardin junior high team in a game with Missouri Military Academy.

* * *

FORT WORTH, Texas—Kyle Gillespie, Texas Christian back from Paris, Texas, pitches footballs pretty successfully for the Horned Frogs. Last summer, he tried his hand at pitching baseball for an East Texas oil company team. Kyle's mound career lasted three innings, during which he was nicked for 10 hits.

* * *

SALT LAKE CITY — Utah's Adelt brothers are in a position to be each other's severest critics. They are alternate left halfbacks, so that when one goes into the game, the other comes out. The brothers were christened Gerhard and Horst, which probably explains their nicknames, Gay and Huck.

* * *

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Hofstra College coaches are slightly puzzled about what kind of a defense to prepare for the Arkansas A. and M. Boll Weevils, who play here Saturday. Reports are that the Weevils think nothing of planning a play in a huddle and then trying it out. Usually it's a pass, and the best defensive tip seems to come from the Aggies' prospectus, which points out that "schedules are arranged to provide a maximum amount of travel in every direction." Apparently that applies on the field, as well as between games. It's a good description of some of those impromptu pass plays.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pat Dengis retained National Marathon Championship setting new course record of 2:33:45.2 at Yonkers.

Three Years Ago

Villanova downed Boston University, 12-0, to keep among few unbeaten major teams. Texas Tech upset Duquesne, 13-0.

Five Years Ago

International military team title won for first time by Irish Free State at horse show; individual title went to Lieut. Raymond Curtis, United States, on Don.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Education, Good Reading, and the Community

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Toward Better Schools Better Understood

The founding of American Education Week grew out of conditions revealed by the World War draft. Twenty-five per cent of the men examined in the draft were found to be illiterate; 29 per cent were physically unfit. These were startling disclosures. Unfit as they were for war, these men also were incapable of serving their country most effectively in time of peace. Members of the newly formed American Legion wished to help correct these conditions. They saw in this situation an opportunity to serve their country after the war. When a campaign of education appeared to be the only answer, they consulted with the officers of the National Education Association and the United States Office of Education from whom they received a ready co-operation. As a result of these conferences, the first American Education Week was observed in 1921. In 1938 the National Congress of Parents and Teachers became the fourth official national sponsor.

The founders of American Education Week who paved the way for the first observance in 1921 little dreamed of the tremendous growth in significance and results that it has come to have. Estimates indicate that eight million parents and other citizens visit their schools each November during this observance. They learn about modern school practices and consult with teachers concerning the progress of their children. Millions of other citizens are reached through newspapers and magazines, radio, public meetings, and messages sent into homes. Scores of national and state organizations with local units are enlisted in the cause of education. Better schools, better understood, are the result of these activities. American Education Week has come to be recognized as the outstanding period of the entire school year for educational interpretation.

American Education Week Aims:

To increase public understanding and appreciation of the schools.

To encourage every parent to visit his child's school at least once annually.

To secure the participation of the people in improving the schools.

To give pupils an appreciation of what the schools are doing for them.

To encourage civic groups to give consideration to education.

To provide an annual period of special emphasis in all-year programs of educational interpretation.

The Pride and Center Of the Community

Born of the vision of the first settlers, nurtured by the hands and hearts of the pioneers, improved and expanded by the tireless efforts of those who through the years forged the isolated school into a great system of free public education, made effective by the demands of succeeding generations of parents and teachers, the school in America has become the pride and center of the community. It awakens aspirations, develops fundamental skills and frees the mind from the bonds of ignorance. It is the universal temple of childhood; the hope of parenthood; the forum of free discussion; the inspiration of the arts and the professions; the servant of agriculture, industry, and commerce; the garden of friendship; the common meeting ground of all races, creeds, and conditions—in short the symbol and servant of a free, intelligent, democratic people.

Personal Growth Leaflet, N. E. A.

The School as a Proving Ground

If America is to remain a strong beacon of freedom in a world where many lights are burning low, civic loyalty must be persistently cultivated. Good citizenship calls for intelligent action, not mere lip service. It requires practice in the art, technics, and spirit of self-government—constant effort to improve community and country. Although government of the people, by the people, and for the people has not solved all our problems, who would exchange it for the tyranny and force which prevail today in so many parts of the world?

The school is the proving ground of citizenship. In the school, the child takes his place in a community of equals. Here he learns to give and take, to co-operate, and to practice self-government. The development of good citizenship is a primary aim of the American school.

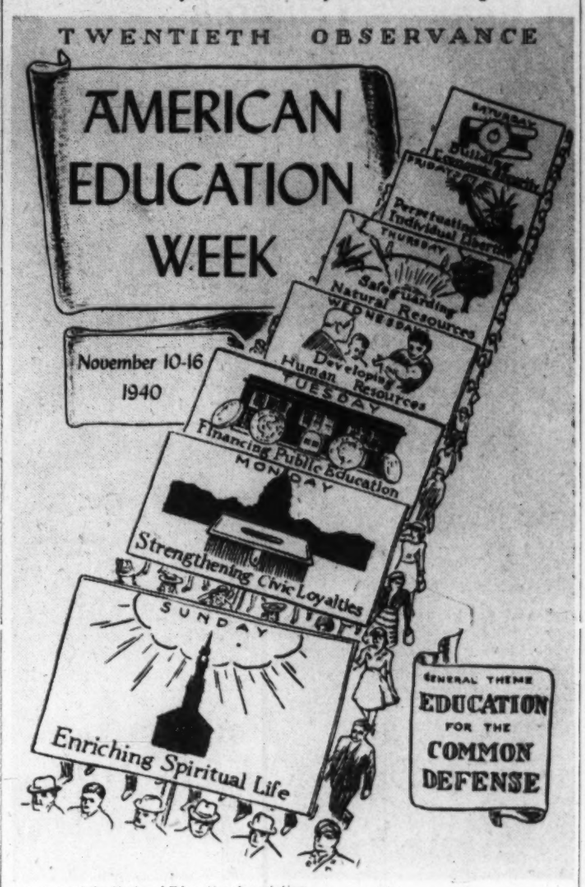
Personal Growth Leaflet, N. E. A.

Book of Holidays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"**Red Letter Days,**" a book of holiday customs, by Elizabeth Hough Sechrist. Illustrated by Guy Fry. Macrae-Smith Co., Philadelphia, $2.

A useful book for anyone working with young people and children, this volume collects all kinds of relevant material on the special and festival days of the year, many of which are celebrated in the school program. Traditional customs and celebrations are taken up, stories and anecdotes offered, ideas for programs, and other data. A calendar of holidays around the year is in itself of value for reference, and a fine bibliography suggests further exploration. The style is easy and popular enough to recommend the chapters to the children themselves for reading. A book that would be used in any school library, and of interest to families as well.



Courtesy of the National Education Association

Building a Personal Library

A Form of Self-Education That Should Begin Early

By Haydn S. Pearson

Principal of the Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The books in one's personal library are a never-ceasing source of joy, because of the beauty, truth, information, and inspiration they contain. Some day man may learn that the intangibles of life are more important than the tangibles. Then indeed good books will come into their deserved place with all.

As a school man, each year I am asked many questions by parents. Last spring a mother asked, "When should my boys and girls systematically start to build a library? I am puzzled because I feel that if we buy books for early 'teen age, they will soon outgrow them. Would it not be better to wait until they are nearly through high school, for example?"

There are several points involved here which perhaps are overlooked. From a cold, practical point of view we might answer, "Yes, wait until mentally the children are older." But I wonder how long many of us would have to wait! Precious time might be lost, and habits formed that have no room for the good habit of quiet home reading and a love of books. There are splendid modern books for boys and girls of all ages; there are the great classics for youth which are rightfully part of the heritage of boys and girls.

Sometimes those of us concerned with helping to bring out the best in youth, are firmly convinced that one great lesson human beings need is discrimination. Through well-chosen books young people are helped to develop this quality. Then the cheap and shoddy literature which is a very real problem to parents and teachers, is relegated by the children themselves to the junk barrel.

In the past few years, great advances have been made in making good books available to youth. Many communities have "Boys' and Girls' Libraries." All libraries have a section reserved for young people. In the writer's school hundreds of books come to the classrooms each year by arrangement with the public library. These are used during the reading and relaxation periods.

Books of Lasting Value

But, in addition, there's a certain value for boys and girls in starting a personal library at an early age. Through guidance, and also by the trial-and-error method young people will soon see the difference between books of lasting value and those which prove of passing interest. This is a valuable life lesson. If parents will encourage their children to earn some of the money which buys the books, they learn not only that the material awards come from honest labor, but they learn to be careful in spending their money lest they purchase something which will not seem so valuable in a short time.

But how about "outgrowing" books? Here is an opportunity to teach generosity and consideration of others. In every community there are fine children in good homes where economic conditions are difficult. There is perhaps money enough for food and clothes and rent. The children who earn contribute their money to the absolute essentials. What better use for certain books than to see they go to such families?

Children's Own Choice

There is a happy medium in parental and teacher guidance in the purchasing of books! We must not take initiative away from boys and girls. The indirect methods of suggestion and comment work most efficiently. Neither must we be too concerned as young people go through the successive phases of Indian stories, pioneer stories, aviation, and other subjects. This is all part of the normal development of a keen, inquisitive, young mentality.

Books gradually grow to become part of one's daily life. There are so many that all of us need to use discrimination. A personal library is a never-ceasing source of joy. We may be certain that whatever we can do to lead youth into true appreciation of the inspiration and wisdom of good books is life education in the truest sense of the word.

Educational Values That Cannot Be Measured

Not all the values of education can be measured; in fact, in the present state of educational measurement, it would be safe to say that the chief values cannot be measured. And it is precisely in this field of personal intangibles and imponderables that the humanities make their richest contribution. So it is in the study of foreign languages. Merely because we cannot measure it, shall we deny the power of foreign language study to open the windows of the mind to wider horizons, in the thoughts and lives of men in other lands and other times? Shall we fail to recognize the effect on the ideas and ideals of a boy or a girl who catches a glimpse of alien ways of thought and expression reflecting other ways of life and action? Can there be any clearer path to open-mindedness and tolerance than that which leads through the study of the mind and heart of foreign people?—Modern Language Journal and Language Leaflets.

Through the Editor's Window

Parents, Citizens, and the "Common Defense"

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are well into American Education Week, the theme of which this year appropriately is "Education for the Common Defense." Celebrated throughout the United States and Canada, this annual week devoted to helping "parents and citizens of every community to know the achievements, objectives, and needs of the schools," builds up its theme through a series of special days. The topics this year, Sunday through Saturday, are: Enriching Spiritual Life; Strengthening Civic Loyalties; Financing Public Education; Developing Human Resources; Safeguarding Natural Resources; Perpetuating Individual Liberties; Building Economic Security. How much as parents and citizens do we really know, under each of these headings, what the schools are doing?

"Education for the Common Defense" is a job seriously shouldered these days by teachers in our public schools. Educational journals are filled with articles discussing ways and means. Teachers out across the continent are holding conferences in which they pool and discuss experiences in teaching loyalty to democratic ideals. A sincere effort is being made throughout the United States (and doubtless in Canada also) to build up in children and young people a well-founded loyalty and a better understanding of what their country stands for. If you are being told the contrary, the schools themselves would urge you to run down to its source any definite information on which such an attack is supposedly based. According to printed statements sponsored by the National Education Association, it has been proved more than once of late that such criticisms have been made primarily by those who have leaped to unfounded conclusions, who have accepted hearsay, who have, in short, no actual, specific personal and professional knowledge of the schools.

* * *

It is not easy, in times of national and international stress, to decide how far to curtail the expressing of one's adverse opinions (if any) for the sake of emphasizing unity. This is a problem before the common citizen today. Improvement must always be made, and improvement usually begins with a certain kind of adverse criticism. However, in the interests of justice, sincere criticism must begin with study and actual knowledge.

When this is applied to citizen-relations with the schools you get just what the schools themselves urge: "Please get better and more accurately acquainted with us and our aims, with our personnel, with our methods, with our results." Bring together the citizen and the teacher, in generous, earnest desire to eliminate mutual distrust, and there will be fewer cries of "subversive," and more praise of honest effort. The schools are so sure of this that in the midst of all the other things they have to do, they continue on their part to search out ways of helping parents and citizens toward more accurate knowledge of their aims and inner workings.

* * *

We citizens can take active part in "Education for the Common Defense." This week is not too late to begin. We can, first, arm ourselves with an increasingly thorough knowledge of our schools—not as extra-mural inspectors, nor as experts (we hire superintendents and teachers to be that), but as financial and community supporters. Second, we can see to it that our remarks—even the back-fence kind—concerning the schools are constructive, never destructive, and that any criticisms we feel we must make are not broadcast to break down public confidence and drag down the teachers; but are to the best of our ability well founded and are taken directly and in justice to those in charge. Third, since we are not experts, we can realize that we owe confidence in those we hire as experts. Of course we have a right to hire yes-men if we want that kind of school; but if we don't want more than all else merely to be agreed with, we owe it to our teachers, principals, and superintendents while we hold them in office to accept their convictions as those of experts no matter how often they prove different from our own.

Fourth, we can build a moral defense of infinite worth to our schools by standing loyally and steadfastly for a united educational community, a community whose unity finds strength in a friendly exchange between teachers and other citizens, in a spirit of co-operation that can unfailingly be relied on, and in a deep democratic desire to work, think, and dream together for the common good. Safe to say, the schools whose parents and citizens serve them in these ways, can in turn educate for the common defense as few schools today are thoroughly free to do.

A Tuesday Column

Modifiers That Follow the Verb

Help Yourself to Easy English—10

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The adjectives we have studied precede the nouns they describe.

Example: An *accurate* answer is needed.

The *red* book is yours.

Now we shall learn that adjectives do not always precede the nouns they describe.

Example: The answer is *accurate*.

The book is *red*.

Let us notice that these adjectives follow *is*, a form of the verb *to be*. At first glance we might doubt that these words are adjectives. Why? Because they do not precede a noun but follow the verb. When we realize that these adjectives describe the subjects (nouns), we know they are adjectives.

With verbs similar to the verb *to be* (appear, become, prove, seem) and with verbs referring to the senses (feel, smell, sound, taste), sometimes we use an adjective and at other times, an adverb. Let us see why.

Example: The geologist felt *calm*. (Adjective).

The geologist felt *calmly* the surface of the rock. (Adverb).

Why do we use calm in the first sentence and calmly in the second? Because in the first sentence the adjective *calm* describes the subject; that is, the *geologist* was *calm*. In the second sentence *calmly* describes the verb; that is, *calmly* tells how the geologist *felt* the rock.

How to Know Which

SHOULD YOU LIKE A MISTAKE-PROOF METHOD TO TELL YOU WHETHER TO USE ADJECTIVES OR ADVERBS FOLLOWING VERBS OF THE *SENSES* AND VERBS SIMILAR TO *TO BE*?

To understand this method, let us try to describe the verb *is*.

The book is red. WHAT is red, the *book*, or *is*? Obviously, the *book*.

We find when we try to describe the verb *is*, we ALWAYS describe its subject and MUST use an adjective. Since we cannot describe *is*, we can NEVER use an adverb with *is*. Logical, isn't it?

Let us see how this fact helps us:

Method: Substitute *is* for the verb. Then use an adjective. If the sentence expresses what we mean, we know we must use an adjective.

Example: The cream tastes (sour, sourly).

The cream IS *sour*. (This sentence HAS MEANING and is correct. Why? Because our verb means *is*.)

If the sentence with *is* substituted for the verb does not express what we mean when we use an adjective we know we must use an adverb.

Example: The woman felt (careful, carefully) the texture of the linen.

The woman IS *careful* the texture of the linen. (This sentence does not have meaning.)

The woman felt *carefully* the texture of the linen. (This sentence HAS MEANING and is correct. Why? Because our verb acts as a verb of action and takes an adverb.)

CAUTION: This test applies only to verbs of the senses and verbs similar to *to be*. Why? Because with all other verbs (verbs of action) we obviously use adverbs because we can ALWAYS tell *how*, *when*, or *where* concerning these verbs: He walks *slowly*; He walks *early*; He walks *outside*.

Exercise

Underscore the adjective or the adverb. Test by substituting *is* (or *are*) for the verb.

1. The food tastes (delicious, deliciously).
2. The captain felt (careful, carefully) the erosion of the stone.
3. The man spoke (good, well).
4. She looked (pleasant, pleasantly) at him.
5. She looked (pleasant, pleasantly).
6. We feel (regretful, regretfully) about the affair.
7. The apple orchard smells (sweet, sweetly).
8. The hound scents quite (keen, keenly) the fox.
9. The children remained (silent, silently).
10. She feels quite (sincere, sincerely) about this matter.

How does this affect our speech? For example, when someone says, "How are you?," what do you answer?

"I feel *bad*." (Undignified choice of word, although grammatically sound.)

"I feel *badly*." (Incorrect word describes your sense of feel but does not tell how you are.)

"I feel *fine*." (Not a well-chosen word; implies refined or thin.)

"I feel *well or ill*." (Correct expression; means I am well or ill.)

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—delicious (adjective, The food is delicious); 2—carefully (adverb, describes the verb felt); 3—well (adverb, describes the verb spoke); 4—pleasantly (adverb, describes the verb looked); 5—pleasant (adjective, She is pleasant); 6—regretful (adjective, We are regretful); 7—sweet (adjective, The apple orchard is sweet); 8—keenly (adverb, describes the verb scents); 9—silent (adjective, the children are silent); 10—sincere (adjective, She is quite sincere).

If you wish to write about anything in this series please address the Education Editor.

Children's Book Week coincides this year with American Education Week, both beginning Sunday, Nov. 10. This Book Week poster was designed by Maud and Miska Petersham.

Working With Younger People

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Round Tablers are "young people," but many of you work with young people who are still younger. This is as it should be, for youngsters do look up to and admire you older young people in your twenties or so. Today we lead off with a member who gives us a glimpse of the satisfactions of serving as a school librarian. Perhaps more of you who are working with youngsters, as Scout leaders, teachers, and otherwise, will add your experiences—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Friends:

I would like to add a few of my experiences as a school librarian to those others I have read in your columns. Although I entered this work with very little experience or training I have found a great deal of joy in serving as a school librarian.

Desire for better literature grows, as all right desires grow, from increased understanding. It is watching this development in young people which makes the school librarian's task so joyful.

In our school the pupils are allowed to read magazines and the daily paper during study hours (except when a teacher requests otherwise, and this happens very seldom). The library and study hall open into each other so this is possible with the minimum of disorder. We find their "grades" do not suffer because of this reading and through this reading their taste in literature is improved and broadened.

One boy with whose home reading I was familiar was reading the lowest type of periodicals. They were the lurid sort not at all the thing for a fourteen-year-old. The first month or so he came to the library now and then, but did not seem to find anything that held his interest. Then a book which was full of adventure and action was pointed out to him. He read it, then read one by one all the others we had by the same author. Before long he was reading regularly, and the next year he read regularly two of the best magazines we take. Perhaps he may still pick up the wrong kind at home but he has developed a more normal interest in wholesome litterature.

One day a girl leaned across my desk, her eyes shining. "Do you know, two years ago I was given a book of poetry, and I read some but didn't understand a thing. It just sounded crazy. Just the other day I was looking around here for something to read and happened to pick up a book of poetry and all at once I saw how lovely the poems were. Now each night before I go to sleep I read a poem and I feel so happy inside and just as if I am in another world."

Little wonder that I was deeply touched for I knew this child's background. Since she was very young she had had to do a woman's work on her parents' ranch, milking cows, and feeding chickens and on Saturdays she did housework for a neighbor. She had glimpsed beauty where before had been a jumble of words.

The hours we look up references and do the other routine library work are lightened by these happy experiences. (Mrs.) M. D. W.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

With the new school year still young, I am trying to see my teaching from a larger standpoint, to realize that my work is an important function in democracy. How we must try not to be petty and not indulge in personalities. The children deserve more than this, they must have our best. I have read the Round Taole regularly since its inception and I feel it is performing a very important function. Let us keep it going for many years.

(Miss) F. W.

* * *

As you may have guessed, this is Book Week and also American Education Week! A good time to take a personal inventory. Have you entered upon a good self-education program for this winter, and does it include some good reading.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Students Plan Religious Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

From the candlelight service in the autumn to the final Sunday night vespers in June, Mount Holyoke College students have an active part in planning and executing the worship services which form an integral part of the college program.

The number of students taking part in these services has definitely increased in the last few years, particularly in the field of planning the services. Of long-standing tradition are the class choirs singing at the church services, and the student ushers, but under the Worship Commission of the college Fellowship of Faiths, new participation in the services has been built up.

At Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving, special services are planned in the large Abbey Memorial Chapel. Especially interesting are the Wednesday evening worship services, held at 9:30 each week in the "little chapel."

These services are entirely student-planned. Sometimes the entire service is musical. In the little chapel, too, the student can experiment with lighting and decoration. Last year's special series of Wednesday evening services were conducted by Fellowship members, who used differing faiths as a basis for the brief services. Quaker, Protestant, Jew, and Catholic were among the faiths represented in the evening services.

Many of the students working with the worship commission have taken a course in the history of worship offered by the department of history and literature of religion. In addition, the Fellowship of Faiths sponsors yearly a short course of lectures on such subjects as music and worship and literature and worship.

Beginning with their activities in the college services, students have gone beyond the campus boundaries in their interests. About once a month a group of students are invited to take charge of a local church for a day, which includes arranging and leading all the services and the church group activities for that special Sunday. These deputations have been invited to churches in various parts of the Connecticut Valley.

The candlelight service in Abbey Memorial Chapel at Mount Holyoke College opens the evening services for the year. Miss Mary Eaton of Westfield, Mass., a member of the college Fellowship of Faiths, receives her lighted candle at the conclusion of the service.

Encourage Young People to Do It

Most plans for community betterment either for youth or for those of other ages may seem at first thought to be difficult or impossible because of the costs involved. Yet those costs when scrutinized will be found to consist mainly of the human ingenuity and effort needed for any accomplishment. With so many unemployed young people and with increasing leisure time available to people of all ages, much of what the community needs should be provided through the mobilization of voluntary effort.

In particular, a large amount of work for the improvement of their own conditions can be done by young people themselves if they can have the encouragement and sanction which can be provided through a community council. The young people who participate in any such plan not only will improve their community as a place in which to live but will profit by experience of the highest value in their own personal development.

—American Youth Commission

For Occupational Success

Many business and industrial concerns have sharply raised the amounts of schooling or occupational training required of new employees. The opportunities which young men and women have to "get ahead" in life are dependent as never before upon the schooling they can afford. The amount of general, technical, and professional preparation demanded for occupational success is steadily increasing. Furthermore, a higher degree of economic literacy is needed in order that citizens may have the ability to criticize and intelligently appraise current economic goals and policies. Failure to provide the educational facilities demanded by the nature of our society will amount to a rejection of the ideal of equality of opportunity.

Education and Economic Well-Being In American Democracy, Educational Policies Commission.

ART

● **Mexico for Christmas!** An Arts and Crafts Jaunt Dec. 21—Jan. 5. For information write INTERNATIONAL School of Art—Elma Pratt, Dir. The Drake, 440 Park Avenue, New York

● **Christmas Art House Party** Dec. 22—Jan. 1 International School of Art Community Studios 907 Wayne Street, Sandusky, Ohio. Summer 1941—Schools in Mexico and Guatemala

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Saturday's sales 1,099,290
1940 volume to date 177,425,105
1939 volume to date 233,441,940

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Buying of aircrafts and rails tended partially to offset heaviness of steels, and a number of recent industrial leaders in today's stock market.

The metal group was down from the start, losses at the worst running to 2 or more points. Declines were reduced in the majority of cases when the airplanes moved up and carriers developed a following. Dealings, fast in the morning, slowed later. Near the final hour prices were uneven. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Most traders returned from their Armistice Day recess with the idea of cashing profits on last week's bulge. The thought here, brokers said, was that the averages had reached a mark where they had found tough going several times before. In addition, the tax picture still was none too bright and fears of another European upset in the wake of the latest German-Russian conferences served as a restraining speculative influence. Business prospects, though, remained as a market bulwark.

Prominent on the forenoon backslide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible, Chrysler, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Anaconda, J. I. Case, Standard Oil of N. J., and Great Northern.

Plus signs were tacked on Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Sears Roebuck, Celanese, Phelps Dodge, and U. S. Rubber.

Wavering in the curb were Aluminum of America, Bath Iron Works, International Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, and American Gas. Creole Petroleum moved up, along with Tubize-Chatillon, National Sugar Refining, and N. J. Zinc.

U. S. Bonds Rise

Light demand continued for U. S. Government bonds today, sending some Treasury issues up nearly 1/2 point in late dealings, Domestic corporates were mixed and narrow.

As was the case late last week when the present drive upward began in the government list, longer term maturities proved the most popular again today and scored the best gains.

Corporate issues holding slight gains included International Telephone 5s, St. Paul 5s, Santa Fe 4s, American Telephone 3 1/4s, Alleghany 5s, '49 and Montana Power 3 3/4s.

Inclined to indifference were, among others, Western Union 3s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4 1/2s, National Dairy 3 3/4s, Great Northern 4s and Bethlehem Steel 3 1/2s.

Irish Free State 5s, ordinarily inactive, rose around 2 points in light trading. Poland 8s and Milan 6 1/2s were other foreign dollar loans in demand at higher prices. Australia 5s lost better than a point.

London Security Price Trend Is Up

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Security prices slanted forward and interest broadened today after early hesitancy inspired by conjecture over the visit of Russian Premier-Foreign Comimssar Molotov to Berlin.

Lively interest centered on industrials. Tobacco and brewery issues advanced sharply. Buying came chiefly from the provinces.

Demand for rubber shares revived as a result of a firm quotation for the raw commodity.

Kaffirs commanded the bulk of attention in the mining division but favor was also shown diamond and tin stocks. Domestic rails, notably junior shares, held firm.

British Government bonds inclined to lag and closed lower in several instances.

Steel Mill Rate Higher This Week

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP) — Steel mills this week will operate at 96.1 per cent of capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

The rate is an increase of 0.1 of a point from that of the previous week and marks the eighth consecutive rise in steel manufacturing operations.

A month ago, mills operated at 94.4 per cent of capacity and, a year ago at 93.5 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon: Nov. 12

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2321	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0250x	.0250x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0325x	.0325x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2380	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3875	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2353	.2337	*
Shanghai—dol	.0587	.0612	*
Straits—dol	.4756	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8712	.8675	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2080x	.2080x	§

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖ Paper rate. ** 1929 average. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	4	53½	53½	53½	— ½
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	57¼	57½	57½	— ¼
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	15	8⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	N'v 9
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	18	43¾	43	43½	—
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	31	6	5⅜	6⅛	— ⅜
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	5⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	23	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (3¼e)	39	23⅜	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10	10	10	N'v 8
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	174	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	N'v 9
16⅜	10	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	36	8½	7¾	7¾	— ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅜
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	14	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	5	48	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	32	18	16⅞	18	+1⅛
75	41⅜	Am Airlines	3	64⅛	62	62	—1¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	10	9¾	10	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	2	38½	37¾	38½	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	19	94½	92	92	—3
180	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180¾	180¾	180¾	+ ¾
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	24	31⅜	30¼	31	
64	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	13	62½	61¾	62	
23½	13½	Am Ch & C (1.60)	12	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¾
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122½	122½	122½	—1¾
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	N'v 6
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	16⅛	15⅞	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	32	40½	39½	39¾	—1¾
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	26	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	N'v 8
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	14	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (.20)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 20
22⅜	10	Am Locomotive	20	17⅝	17¼	17½	
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	7	86	85	85	—1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	24	21½	20¼	21¼	+1
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	104⅞	104⅞	N'v 6
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	4	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ¾
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	3	44½	44¼	44½	—1
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	49	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	85	18½	17¾	18	— ⅜
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	11	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	32	48¾	47¾	48	— ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	144½	144½	+1½
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55	55	55	—1
33⅜	19½	Am St LF (1½e)	34	29¾	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
23⅜	9⅛	Am Stores (½e)	12	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	78	77¼	78	+1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15⅜	15½	15⅜	N'v 8
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	23	167¼	166½	167¼	— ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72½	72	72	— ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	13	73¾	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅝
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	N'v 8
53¼	25⅝	Am Type Fdrs	45	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	49	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	N'v 6
12	6	Am Woolen	10	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
53⅞	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	13	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	—1¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	57	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
52	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	261	29¼	28⅛	28¾	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	16	16	16	N'v 8
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	34	33⅝	34	N'v 9
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	64	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
64¼	33	Armour Ill p pf	23	53⅜	52½	53⅜	+1⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (1e)	6	33	32	32¾	
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅓e)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 9
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	N'v 6
89½	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	89½	89½	89½	N'v 7
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35⅛	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	96	19⅛	18	18½	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	9	55	53½	55	+ ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	39	15⅞	15	15⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indes	9	20	19½	19⅞	+1
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	6	21	19⅞	19⅞	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	24	23¾	24	— ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	14	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	N'v 8
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	5	73	72½	73	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	21	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	3	2⅞	3	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	147	6	5⅝	5⅞	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	62	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	71	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	29	6⅜	5⅞	6	
14⅛	7½	Bangor & Ar	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	5	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	N'v 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	14	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	29½	28¾	28¾	N'v 8
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	N'v 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	32	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	N'v 8
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	32¼	31½	31½	
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	96	91¾	89⅝	91⅜	—1⅛
131½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	131½	130¾	130¾	— ¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	3	27½	27	27¼	— ⅜
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	20	11	10⅝	11	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 9
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	217	20⅛	18⅜	19⅞	+1⅜
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	4	33¾	33	33	— ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24	24	24	
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	8	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ¼
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	23	22⅛	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
37¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp(.55e)	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	28	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
26¼	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	70	26¾	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
40	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
53¾	38	Bristol M(2.40a)	3	48½	48	48½	+ ½
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	4	18	17⅞	18	
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	11	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	24	24	24	
11⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	21	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	32	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	41	8¼	7⅜	7¾	— ⅜
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	6	35¾	34¾	34¾	—1
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	32½	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	13	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	16	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	17	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	3	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	4	13½	13½	13½	— ¼

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	39	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	26	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	38	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	149	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	40	40	40	— ¼
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅜	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	32	31½	31½	— ½
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	61¼	59⅞	59⅞	—1⅞
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	15	49¾	49	49½	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	98	29¾	28¾	29⅛	+1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	7½	7½	7½	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	26	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	6	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	37⅜	36¾	37¼	+ ½
83⅜	31⅝	Cert-teed Prod	17	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	N'v 9
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	8	23½	23½	23½	N'v 9
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
43	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	43	43⅜	42¾	43	+ ½
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	N'v 7
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 8
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1⅛	1	1	N'v 1
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	N'v 9
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 8
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	12	12	12	
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 9
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	84	83½	81½	82⅜	—1¼
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 8
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	16	39⅞	38½	39⅞	+1½
43¼	26	Clev Gr Bl(1.20e)	5	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	72	30⅜	29¼	30⅜	+1¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	33½	32¾	33½	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	111¾	110½	110½	—1½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	N'v 8
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅝)	21	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	N'v 7
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	30	28	28	—2¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
26⅜	16	Colum Br A (2e)	10	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
26⅛	16	Colum Br B(2e)	4	24	23⅝	24	+ ¾
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	56	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	84	84	84	— ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 9
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	9	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ½
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	82	81½	81½	— ½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	16	33	32⅜	33	— ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	N'v 4
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	41¼	40	40	— ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	93	11⅜	10¾	11½	+ ¾
¾	¾	Com'th & South	54	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
73⅛	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	55¼	53⅝	53⅝	—2
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 6
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	6	19½	19½	19½	—1
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 6
12¼	10	Congress Cig ct	2	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	N'v 7
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	66	27½	25¾	26¼	+ ½
16	7¾	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	44	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	73	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106	106	106	— ¼
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 8
8⅛	5⅛	Cons Oil (.72½e)	36	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 31
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
19½	8⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	6	21	19½	21	+2¼
106½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	106½	106½	106½	
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	9	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	17	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	N'v 8
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	19	41¾	41	41	— ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	N'v 9
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39	38¾	39	
43¼	2	Cont Motors	339	4¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Un. Aircraft's Backlog Now $340,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Aircraft Corp. has announced an increased dividend and reported unfilled orders of $190,000,000 apart from pending government awards of an additional $238,000,000, or a grand total of nearly $430,000,000.

The dividend of $2 a share on the capital stock, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Dec. 2, compared with $1.50 paid June 15. For 1939 total dividends were $2 a share.

In an income statement for the September quarter the company showed net profit of $2,971,661, equal to $1.12 a share against $3,848,077, or $1.45 a share in the preceding quarter and $2,120,617 or 80 cents a share in the September quarter last year.

Net $3.46 a Share

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit was $9,199,768, equal to $3.46 a share against $5,799,309, or $2.18 a share in the like 1939 period.

Regarding backlog the report said:

"Unfilled orders at Sept. 30 of approximately $190,000,000 do not include procurement by the government for the joint Army and Navy program totaling approximately $238,000,000. To date notice of awards of an additional $180,000,000 of this business have been received from the Navy Department and negotiations in connections with the remainder are nearing completion.

The inclusion of this business will raise unfilled orders to approximately $430,000,000."

Unfilled orders July 1 amounted to $212,777,668.

Shipments Accelerating

Shipments for the third quarter show a rapid acceleration, according to the report, and represent about one-half of the shipments for the whole nine-month period.

"This is due principally to a record output by the Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine division, where shipments are running about 25 per cent over anticipated capacity from available equipment," the report says. "October was an all-time record, with engine shipments running at approximately $12,000,000 for the month. Current production and expansion plans are running smoothly toward requirements of doubling present capacity shipments within the next nine months.

"In line with the previously announced policy, the cost of expanded facilities to meet export requirements is being currently covered in the selling price of the product manufactured and when shipment is made. Approximately 80 per cent of engine shipments for the nine-month period to Sept. 30 were for export.

"Shipments of all products to date are approximately 75 per cent for export and 25 per cent for our own government and commercial."

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Hollinger C G M	5c	Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Intl Shoe	25c	Nov.	28	Nov. 19
Irregular				
Burkhart Mfg	$1.50	Nov.	26	Nov. 16
Stock				
Glidding & Lewis M T	100%			
Regular				
Blue Rdg Corp pf	75c Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Cont Can Chicago	30c Q	Nov.	15	Nov. 6
El Paso Nat Gas	50c Q	Dec.	20	Nov. 25
Firemans Fd Md	50c Q	Dec.	16	Dec. 5
Fruehoff Trainler	35c	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Fruehoff Tr pf	$1.25 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Hollinger C G M	5c	Dec.	10	Nov. 18
Masonite Corp	25c Q	Dec.	10	Nov. 20
Mastic Asphalt	10c Q	Dec.	16	Dec. 2
Natl Transit	50c	Dec.	16	Nov. 30
Ogilvie Flr M pf	$1.75 Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 18
Phila Ger&NRR	$1.50 Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Wisc El Pr pf	$1.50 Q	Jan.	31	Jan. 15

*Payable in cash or common stock.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 48	103.11	103.11	103.11
7 3¼s 45-43	108.26	108.25	108.25
2 2¾s 47-45	110.1	110.	110.
6 3¼s 56-46	115.24	115.24	115.24
2 4¼s 52-47	121.30	121.30	121.30
100 2¾s 53-51	105.22	105.22	105.22
5 2s 55-53	103.13	103.9	103.13
40 2¼s 56-54	105.15	105.15	105.15
2 2¾s 60-55	111.7	110.30	110.30
6 2¾s 59-56	110.	110.	110.

Home Owners Loan

3 3s 52-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 1½s 47-45	102.30	102.30	102.30

New York City Bond

66 3s 80	102½	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	51	51	51
18 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96¾	96½	96½
20 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81	80¾	80¾
16 Alleghany 5s 50 st	57¾	57	57¼
3 AlliedChalm cv 4s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Am&ForP 5s 2030	54⅛	53¾	54⅛
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅜	103	103⅜
19 Am T&T 3½s 43	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
19 Am T&T 3¾s 66	110	110	110
1 AmT&T 3s 61	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	110	110"	110
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	105	105	105
17 Arm Del 4s '55	105	105	105
25 AT&SF 4s '95	108	107½	107½
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86¾	86⅜	86⅜
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95½	95½	95½
3 AT&SF 4⅛s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Atl & Cha AL 3s '44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	70	69½	69½
32 A C Line cit 4s '52	67¾	67¼	67¾
3 A C Line 4½s '64	55	54¾	54¾
13 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	76⅜	75⅛	76⅜
9 Beth Stl 3s '60	73¾	73½	73½
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Boston&Me 5s '67	73½	72¼	73½
21 Boston & Me 4s '60	70¾	70⅛	70⅛
10 Bost & Me 4½s '70	18½	18½	18½
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
20 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	96	95¾	96
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	107	107	107
48 Buf R&P '57 st	45	44½	45
2 Bush Term 5s '55	43	43	43
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	67¾	67¾	67¾
26 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Sou 5s '62	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	97¼	97⅛	97¼
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95	95	95
15 Can Pac 5s '54	69	68¼	69
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
26 Can Pac 4s perp	54⅜	54	54½
2 Celotex 4½s '77 ww	87½	87½	87½
20 Celanese 3s '55	99	98⅞	98⅞
16 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	1½	1½	1½
14 Cen New Eng 4s '61	52	52	52
40 Cen Pac 5s '60	43¾	43	43¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '67	70	70	70
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14½	14½	14½
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	87	86½	87
5 ChampionP&F4¾s'50	105¾	105	105
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	103	103	103
8 C&O rfg 3¼s '96E	103½	103¼	103¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
41 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91½	91	91½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
4 Chi & Erie 5s '82	106	106	106
25 Chi Gt West 4s '59	26	25½	26
4 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	68	68	68
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	73¾	73¾	73¾
97 CMSP & P 5s '75	5	4¾	4⅞
182 CMSU&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 CM&SP 4½s '89C	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	30	30	30
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29½	29½	29½
8 Chi&NW 6½s '30	19	19	19
9 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	1¾	1¾
5 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1	1	1
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	13	13	13
17 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	6¾	7
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
3 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	45	45	45
4 ChUn Sta 3½s '63	102	102	102
13 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91¼	91	91¼
13 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
10 Childs Co 5s '43	32½	32½	32½
19 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108½	108½	108½
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57⅞	57	57
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	77	77	77
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	56½	56½	56½
5 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	73½	72¼	73½
17 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108⅜	108½	108½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	83	83	83
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86½	86½	86½
16 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	76¼	76	76
17 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	69¾	69½	69¾
2 Col F&I 5s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Col&So 4½s '80	74½	74½	74½
21 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
67 ComlMackayInc'69ww	39	38	38
2 ComwithEd 3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 ComwithEd cv3½s '58	120¼	120¼	120¼
18 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	104¾	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
5 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Cuba No Ry5½s '42	20	20	20
5 Cuba RR 7½s '46	20	19¾	20
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	100	99⅞	100
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53½	52¾	53½
3 D R G 5s '36	7¼	7	7¼
3 D R G West 5s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	106½	106½	106½
4 Kelsey Auto L 4½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s70	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	17	17	17
47 Erie rfg 5s 75	17	16¾	17
30 Erie 1st 4s 96	78	77	78
33 Erie gen lien 4s 96	37⅞	37½	37¾
54 Erie cv 4s 53 A	32¾	32¼	32⅝
5 Erie & Jer 6s 55	79½	79½	79½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Florsheim Sh 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Fla E Sst 5s 74	8	8	8
1 Fonda J&C 2-4s 82 ct	1	1	1
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	44½	44½	44½
4 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	103¼	103	103
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89⅜	88¾	89⅜
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	107½	107⅜	107½
42 Gt Nor 5s '73	103½	103⅛	103⅜
56 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	95	94½	95
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	95½	95½	95½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46G	106⅞	106¼	106½
16 Gt Nor 4s '46H	100½	100	100
13 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	86¾	86½	86¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	86¾	86⅝	86¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Gulf M&Oh Inc2015	37½	37½	37½
11 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	61½	60⅞	61½
11 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 Hous'n OilTex4¼s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
34 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¼	44	44
9 Hud&Man nc 5s '57	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
15 Ill Cen 4s '52	41	41	41
23 Ill Cen 4s '53	42	41¾	42
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
22 Ill Cen 4s '66	40	39¾	40
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	52	52	52
17 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	101½	101½	101½
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97	97	97
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	7½	7¼	7½
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	55½	55¼	55⅝
12 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75	74½	75
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	24½	24¼	24¼
27 Int T&T 5s '55	27	26¼	26¼
10 KCPt&cMem 4s '36	33½	33¼	33½
13 K C South 5s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 K C South 3s '50	67	67	67
1 K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
20 KoppersCo 4s 51	106	105¾	106
2 LacGas 6s 42 A	52⅞	52½	52⅞
7 LacGas 5½s 53	62½	62	62
8 LacGas5½s 60 D	61½	60⅞	61½
11 LacGas 5s 42	93½	93½	93½
5 Leh&NY 4s 45	41	41	41
9 LehC&N 4½s 54 A	68¾	67¾	68¾
1 LehValCoal 6s 43 st	73⅜	72⅞	73⅜
5 LehValCoal 5s 54 st	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
5 LehValCoal 5s 74 st	33	32½	32½
6 LehighVal5s 2003	24¼	24¼	24¼
21 LehVal 4½s 2003	22¾	22⅜	22¾
12 LehVal 4s 2003	21⅜	21¼	21¼
1 LehVal Term 5s 51	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
3 Liggett&M 5s 51	129	129	129
1 LonGas&El 3½s 53	108	108	108
1 LorillardCo 5s 51	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
9 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85	85	85
1 LouG&N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
10 Louis&N 4s B 60	107⅞	107½	107½
12 Louis&N 3½s 2003	89¼	88¾	88⅞
10 Louis&N 3½s A 50	104½	104½	104½
1 LouGas&El 3½s 66	110	110	110
2 MaineCen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
1 MaretStRy 5s 45 st	75	75	75
19 Marlin-Rock 4½s'50	102½	102¼	102⅜
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	67½	67½	67½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107½	107¼	107½
9 MilSparta&NW4s'47	15	14¾	15
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	8	8
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12	12	12
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	4¼	4¼
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21¾	21	21
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18¼	18¼	18¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅜	18	18⅜
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18	17½	17½
14 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¾	18¼	18⅜
9 Mo Pac 5s '80H	10⅜	10	10⅜
13 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18¼	18	18½
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
23 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	105¾	105½	105¾
14 Mor & Essex 3s '55	40¾	40½	40½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 Nash Chas&StL 4½s'78	68	67¼	67¼
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	106¼	106	106
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105	104¾	104¾
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	106½	106½	106½
3 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104½	104½	104½
1 NAtlng&T 5½s '61 B	129¼	129¼	129¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	62¾	62¾	62¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37	36½	37
3 NO Tex&M 5s '56A	36	35⅞	36
2 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	32	32	32
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	52¾	52¾	52¾
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66¼	65¾	65¾
108 NYC 4½s 2013 A	65¾	65	65¼
18 NYC cv 4s '98	65¼	65	65¼
1 NYC 3¾s '46	90⅜	90½	90½
11 NYC cv 3¼s '52	63¾	63¼	63¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	86	86	86
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	81½	81½	81½
1 NYC&HR 4s 2003	65	65	65
6 NYCh&StL 6s '41	92½	92½	92½
4 NY Ch & StL 6s '50	77	77	77
13 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	72	71¾	71¾
27 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	61¼	60¾	61
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 NYNH&H cli 6s '40	31	31	31
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	4	4	4
1 NYNH&H 5½s '54	6	6	6
1 NY Ont & W 4s '92	11	11	11
1 NY Rys 4½s '47 st	4	4	4
1 NY Rys 5s '47 st	4	4	4
1 NY Rys 6

mmerce and Finance

Number of Workers on Federal Pay Rolls Highest in History

Business and Industry

ndustry Seen Expanding At Reduced Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Standard Statistics' comprehensive index of industrial production, corrected for seasonal variation, is estimated at 112.0 for last month, compared with 113.0 in September and 105.9 in October, 1939. Although many of the industries included in the index actually operated at higher levels than in the preceding month, many of these gains can be attributed to normal seasonal improvement. Nevertheless, after adjusting for the seasonal influence, business is still approximating former peaks and is substantially better than a year ago.

National defense spending is expanding slowly. Outlays for this purpose last month were still below $300,000,000. While this is virtually double the monthly outlays in the early summer months, it is far under the rates which are in prospect for the balance of the 1941 fiscal year.

Steel Operations Near Capacity

Although actual expenditures have progressed slowly, the influence of defense orders is reflected by the near peak operations in the capital goods industries. Steel production, for example, is around 96 per cent of capacity during the current week, which is the highest rate reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute since their weekly compilations were inaugurated in 1933. Automobile manufacturers and parts makers increased their purchases, structural steel buying was higher, and miscellaneous steel demand expanded.

October output of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada is estimated at around 500,000 units, compared with 324,700 in the corresponding month last year. Partly because of the excellent retail sales prospects, and partly as a result of the industry's desire to build up stocks as a safeguard against possible later interference with normal operations from defense work, assemblies will probably hold the rate of 100,000 or better weekly for the remainder of this year.

Tool Industry Booming

The machine tool industry continues to operate at almost peak levels. While October figures are not yet available, present indications are that the volume of incoming orders continues at record breaking totals. It is reported that machine tool capacity is sold out for 1941 and orders are now being placed for 1942. As a result, the National Defense Commission is urging machine tool producers to accept R. F. C. loans with which to expand plant capacity.

Building contracts awarded in October are estimated at about the same level as September. The slight contraction in residential awards was offset by an increase in non-residential contracts. Building contracts, nevertheless, are substantially higher than a year ago. During the ensuing months of this year, it is expected that same seasonal decline will be experienced.

Purchases of textiles for our rapidly expanding military forces have now attained such volume that production for ordinary civilian purposes is being affected. Many mills in the cotton and wool manufacturing industries are reported to have sold more than 90 per cent of their estimated production for the balance of the year and have accumulated large backlogs of orders for the first quarter of next year.

Treasury Outlays to Expand

Average daily cotton consumption in October is estimated at 32,500 bales, against 30,800 bales in the preceding month. Wool consumption and rayon deliveries also are estimated above September levels.

With official attention following the election again concentrated on the national defense problem, Treasury outlays for this purpose are likely to be stepped up fairly rapidly over the next several months. However, it is not likely that the rate will much exceed $400,000,000 a month, at best, in the early part of 1941.

Since many key industries are now operating close to actual capacity, further increases in the immediate future will depend largely on measures taken to accelerate the construction and equipment of the facilities to produce national defense material. It is believed, therefore, no important further rise in the volume of industrial output is likely before the spring of next year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

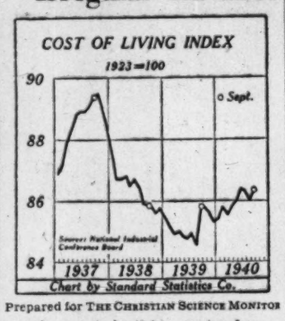
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brockline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10

Living Costs Show Irregular Advance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Living costs in this country have been rising irregularly since the outbreak of the war. However, they are still well below the peak reached in the 1937 boom.

Decline in B. L. S. Index of Prices Checks Recent Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices eased slightly during the week ended Nov. 2, interrupting the advance of the previous four weeks, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index. Weakening prices for farm products, particularly grains and livestock, largely accounted for the reaction. Prices of many industrial raw materials and products continued to advance. Currently the all-commodity index of nearly 900 wholesale prices is at 78.5 per cent of the 1926 average.

Prices of farm products as a group declined by 0.7 and miscellaneous commodities by 0.1 per cent. Average prices of building materials, on the other hand, rose 0.5 per cent; hides and leather products, 0.4 per cent; and textile products, chemicals and allied products, and housefurnishing goods, each 0.1 per cent. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, and metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's levels.

During the week the raw materials group index declined 0.4 per cent, largely because of falling prices, including foodstuffs, were slightly lower. Semi-manufactured commodities rose 0.4 per cent to the highest point since early in February.

(1926 equals 100)

Commodity Groups	Nov. 2 1940	Oct. 26 1940	Commodity changes to Nov. 2, 1940, from Oct. 26	from Nov. 4 1939
All commodities	78.5	78.6	—0.1	—1.0
Farm products	66.5	67.0	—0.7	—1.5
Foods	70.8	70.8	0	—2.1
Hides and leather products	102.3	101.9	+0.4	—2.0
Textile products	73.7	73.6	+0.1	—2.5
Fuel and lighting materials	72.2	72.2	0	—3.3
Metals and metal products	97.4	97.4	0	+1.2
Building materials	96.1	95.6	+0.5	+3.2
Chemicals and allied products	77.1	77.0	+0.1	*
Housefurnishing goods	90.1	90.0	+0.1	+0.6
Miscellaneous commodities	76.9	77.0	—0.1	—1.3
Raw materials	71.2	71.5	—0.4	—1.5
Semimanufactured articles	80.0	79.7	+0.4	—2.3
Manufactured commodities	82.0	82.1	—0.1	—0.7
All commodities other than farm products	81.1	81.1	0	—1.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.7	83.7	0	—0.8

*No comparable data.

Iowa School Bond Exchange Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lehman Brothers have undertaken to effect a debt refunding program for the Independent School District of Des Moines, Iowa, and will exchange $5,140,000 of the district's bonds, maturing between 1941 and 1946, for a like amount of new refunding bonds maturing from 1947 to 1960.

The exchange offer is designed to level off the school district's debt service so that an annual payment of approximately $450,000 will be sufficient to meet all interest and principal when due and to retire all of the district's present bonded debt by Dec. 1, 1960. While the district has $6,130,000 of bonds maturing between 1941 and 1946 and eligible for exchange, the offer will be closed when $5,140,000 have been exchanged. The remainder, together with $396,500 bonds not included in the refunding plan, are scheduled to be retired as they mature.

Pullman, Inc, Reports Quarter Earnings Steady

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman Incorporated and all subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income of $2,271,979, or 59 cents a share, compared with $2,269,265, or 59 cents a share, for the same quarter a year ago.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income was $5,705,642, or $1.47 a share, compared with $3,341,947, or 86 cents a share, for the like 1939 period.

September net income for Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman Incorporated, was $167,197 compared with $207,234 for the same month a year ago.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income was $1,901,982 compared with $2,151,072 for the like 1939 period.

Federal Mining & Smelting

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Mining & Smelting Co., controlled by American Smelting & Refining Co. reported September quarter profit of $238,765 before depletion and federal income taxes, compared with $259,709 in the comparable 1939 quarter. The company produces lead, zinc and silver at mines in Idaho, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Pay Rolls Of U. S. At Record High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The pay roll of the Federal Government is today at the highest point it has ever been in American history.

Latest reports of the Civil Service Commission disclose that Government workers now number 1,058,596, with a monthly salary budget approximately $160,000,000.

Apart from the military, Legislative, and Judicial branches, the Executive departments of the Government increased their force by 19,720 employees in September over the previous month and this brought the total increase over a year ago to 118,556.

World War Figures Surpassed

This means that the United States Government is today employing more civil workers to run the departments than were required during the World War and indicates something of the problem to be faced if any successful attempt is to be made to reduce radically non-defense expenditures during a period when vast appropriations must be made for preparedness.

Fully one half of the recent Federal job increase, according to the Civil Service Commission, was related to construction, maintenance, and repair work largely necessitated by the defense program. The Navy Department added 9,097 workers, the War Department 8,336, and the Panama Canal, 742. During this same monthly period, the Tennessee Valley Authority increased its force 1,585 and the Post Office Department 1,081.

The following tabulation shows the upward climb of the Federal Executive pay roll during the past six years:

1934—673,095, up 65,159.
1935—719,440, up 46,345.
1936—(election year) 824,259, up 104,819.
1937—841,664, up 17,405.
1938—851,926, up 10,262.
1939—920,310, up 68,384.

In June, 1939, the executive departments' personnel had passed the World War emergency peak. By December 30, it had increased by another 11,995 and stepped up to a total of 932,305.

By January it advanced to 938,403, in February to 939,015, in March to 945,836, in April to 959,146, and then to 977,990 in May, to 1,010,519 in June, 1,023,552 in July, to 1,038,876 in August, and to 1,058,596 in September, the month of the latest complete check.

The mounting spiral of federal employment continued steadily from 1905, when it had reached 300,615, through the period of the World War under President Wilson. The pay roll grew continuously and then began to contract in 1919.

In 1912, seven years after the Civil Service Commission began preparing their personnel tabulation sheets, federal employment stood at 395,460. By 1916 it was 480,327 and with America's entry into the war it stood at 517,805. The war peak was 917,760.

The decrease in the roster of federal employees then set in for a few years. In June, 1919, it was 842,214. During the next year it dropped 151,098 and was cut to 562,252 in 1921. It hovered around 500,000 through the next three administrations and began its upswing in 1933 when the federal executive pay roll reported 607,936 employees.

Auto Production Highest Since 1937

DETROIT (AP)—Automobile and truck production, according to Ward's Reports, this week reached its highest level since the middle of 1937, with a total output of 120,948 units.

Last week assemblies numbered 118,092 cars and trucks. A year ago this week they totaled 86,200 vehicles.

Ward's said the present week's total marks the climax of a seasonal rise which has been under way for 13 weeks. It added that the seasonal tendency was now edging downward, but hinted that sustained activity at the present level might be in store.

The trade paper placed October production of the motorcar factories at 518,000 units. The highest previous October output was 457,094 in that month of 1925.

New Gas Well Discovered In Southern Saskatchewan

REGINA (CP)—A new gas well with an estimated flow of 15,000,000 cubic feet a day and a pressure of 1,000 pounds was brought in over the week-end in southern Saskatchewan in a new gas field, a government statement said.

The well, drilled by the Natural Sodium Products Limited of Bishopric, 33 miles south of Moose Jaw, is located about 15 miles south of Val Marie, near the Montana border.

Company officials said they started to drill the well hoping to obtain crude oil for their sodium sulphate plant and oil refinery at Bishopric. The gas flow was struck at 1,500 feet and they proposed to drill another well about 50 feet further into the structure.

Edward Swain of the mines branch, Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources, left here Nov. 4 to prepare for testing flow and pressure of the well. If the estimated flow is confirmed, the well will be the largest gas producer in Saskatchewan.

British Ship Sinkings Call For More Tonnage From U. S.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent sharp increase in sinkings of British merchant ships by U-boats, airplanes, and armed raiders, threatens to have widespread repercussions in this country. Winston Churchill warned of the ominous danger in his Tuesday speech.

The facts seem to be that Britain is now losing at the rate of about 5,000,000 tons a year out of her present approximately 22,000,000 tons (of which perhaps 16,000,000 tons was originally British, the rest acquired from the Norwegians, Danes, Belgians, and Greeks). This rate of loss is more likely to increase than decrease, and the near 25 per cent loss rate makes it imperative for the British to get more ships for the trans-Atlantic run.

U. S. Ships Fill Vacuum

This first means that more and more British and British-controlled ships are likely to be drawn off all other world runs, and this leaves a vacuum into which American ships are fitting.

As a result, time-charter rates in the free market ("gravy rates") which were around $1.50 per deadweight ton when the war broke out, rose to $5.00 last winter, dropped to $2.50 last summer, but have now again risen to $4.00 with every likelihood of further increase.

The British need to buy all the old ships they can lay their hands on. This means American ships, for all the other merchant marines in the world of any importance have already been drawn into the war except the Swedish, largely locked into the Baltic, and the Japanese, largely busy with Japanese hauls.

The available American ships consist, first, of the overage ships held by the Maritime Commission, the bulk already taken by the British, the rest likely to be taken soon. Second, there are numbers of old American ships being currently operated which, for a price, the owners would sell at current rates of around $45 to $60 a ton. Lykes Brothers just sold a number of ships which it had been operating in the coastwise run. Then there are ships which American operators need, but which they will be ready to part with as soon as they get their new C-2 ships.

Old Ships "Good Enough"

For immediate purposes these old ships are good enough. Their machinery is known to British sailors, and they are quite fast enough for convoys, in which it would be uneconomical to use new $200-a-ton 16 and 19-knot ships when the convoys are moving only round 10 or 12 knots. But there aren't at all enough of them. Britain could probably find a total of 500,000 tons more among them, and it is not at all sure how many of those now in operation will be available when C-2 ships become available, because the Navy and the Army are taking an increasing number of the C-2 ships as fast as they leave the ways. American Army and Navy purchases are rapidly overtaking the number of British purchases, but the American armed services are taking the best and the British are taking the slowest, for good and sufficient reasons.

Therefore it looks likely that Britain will have to build ships here. But that is not so easy, for the shipbuilders are full up with orders. Newport Shipbuilding just reported that its unfilled orders had risen from round $90,000,000 at the end of the second quarter of this year to approximately $450,000,000, and the increase in Bethlehem's shipbuilding orders in the last three months was largely responsible for the spectacular increase in that firm's unfilled orders to over $1,100,000,000, the largest for any firm in American history.

A few ship ways can be further enlarged, but it looks as though Britain will have to finance the building of new ship ways in this country. Against a current loss rate of round 5,000,000 tons a year Britain is equipped to turn out only about 2,000,000, and the old ships she can pick up here will nowhere near make up the difference.

All Plant Now in Service

As a result, the shipbuilding situation in this country takes on a good many of the familiar aspects of the airplane-building situation. All available plant has been pressed into service. Bottlenecks are appearing in the supply of ship propulsion machinery, just as they have in airplane engines. Britain is buying what she can get here, but for substantial purchases she will have to finance new plant here, just as new plant will have to be financed and constructed from the ground up for the thousands of additional bombers she wants here.

The talk about getting new ships here is therefore about as theoretical as the talk about getting additional bombers—it means, in effect, building additions to plants which themselves are only in the blue-print stage. It also means that every device for mass production which Yankee ingenuity can press into service will have to be employed.

It took 15 months from the building of Hog Island to the completion of its first ship. Probably the time can now be shortened, but non-shipbuilding industries will probably have to be pressed into service just as the automobile industry is now going into mass production of plane parts.

The situation is ironic. As recently as six months ago, Maritime Commission officials were concerned where they could find takers for the ships they were constructing. The program to replace our obsolescent merchant fleet with fast new vessels looked as though it might load the Government with floating white elephants. Now they can't be turned out fast enough.

Warner & Swasey Speeds Expansion

NEW YORK—Warner & Swasey Co. announced that it is about to begin initial operations in the third addition to its plant facilities completed since the beginning of this year. The company is the largest manufacturer of turret lathes in the country.

Early this year, anticipating the urgently increasing demand for its product under the National Defense Program and from other sources and without awaiting passage of the amortization of defense facilities provisions contained in the Second Revenue Act of 1940, the company started the enlargement of its manufacturing facilities.

It is expected that peak operations in the plant as now being enlarged will be reached some time next spring. Shipments are showing a steady increase, October shipments being the largest in any month of the company's history. Unfilled orders exceed $20,000,000.

Petroleum Corp Declares Cash, Stock Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Petroleum Corp. of America, a holding and investing company, declared a cash dividend of 35 cents a common share, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 20. This brings the distribution this year to 70 cents a share, the same as in 1939. They also directed a special distribution of one common share of Consolidated Oil Corp. for each five shares of Petroleum Corp. of America stock outstanding, also payable Dec. 20.

Fractional interests in common stock of Consolidated Oil will be paid in cash on the basis of the mean between the highest and lowest quoted selling prices of Consolidated Oil common stock on the New York Stock Exchange next Dec. 20.

Marshall Field Reports Gain in Quarter Profit

CHICAGO (AP)—Marshall Field & Co., reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $848,974, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 32 cents a share of common stock.

This compared with $683,223, or 24 cents a share on common stock, for the like 1939 period.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit was $2,424,076, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 90 cents a share, compared with $1,718,458, or 56 cents a share, for the like 1939 period.

Bank Loans Increase 4.3 P.C. in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that loans by banks to individuals and small business firms totalled $41,000,000 during September, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the same month last year but a decline of 3.8 per cent from the August level.

Repayments by borrowers during September amounted to $35,500,000, which was 3.2 per cent more than in September a year ago but was 9.3 per cent below August.

The department said that during the first nine months of this year loans totalled $399,100,000, an increase of 10.3 per cent over the 1939 period.

Consolidated Coppermines Reports Good Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated Coppermines Corp. reports that production costs of the company have been reduced to around the lowest levels in its history, and that the company's property is now producing 9,000 tons of ore daily, a 50 per cent increase over the previous maximum, resulting from a recently amended contract with Kennecott Copper Corporation. Production of refined copper from the company's mine during October reached a record total of approximately 5,700,000 pounds.

Disruption in the company's operations last spring incident to a change in the management continued to affect the company's earnings during the third quarter, but to a diminishing extent, as indicated by the fact, according to Mr. Payne, that the company's net profit for the quarter was earned almost entirely in September.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1940, net income of Consolidated Coppermines before depletion and Federal income tax amounted to $124,961, as against $330,948 for the same quarter a year ago. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940, net earnings before depletion and Federal income tax were $281,251, as against $673,749 for the first nine months of 1939. Mr. Payne asserts that the company's net earnings can rise to a considerably higher point before being subjected to the new Federal excess profits tax.

During the nine months period, cash holdings of the company increased $775,559 to $2,015,575 after payment of one distribution to stockholders of $238,220.

Senate Group Hits Bankers On Rail Fiasco

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Railroad Finance Committee asserted that the 1925-28 receivership of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad indicated need for "real representation of security holders" who would be free to act independently in railroad reorganizations "rather than as cats-paws for bankers and other insiders."

The assertion was made in the first of a series of reports on the committee's investigation of the road's two receiverships. The second reorganization was instituted in 1935.

The report termed the two insolvencies the "greatest railroad disaster in our financial history."

"Further reports now in preparation," the committee said, "deal with the perquisites flowing from the bankers' foresight and enterprise in securing and maintaining control of the receivership and reorganization machinery—with the control which the bankers were thereby enabled to gain over the reorganized company, and with the enormous reorganization fees taken by the bankers for themselves and their allies from funds provided by the security holders, who footed the bill without receiving a commensurate return."

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Mont.) and Senator Harry Truman (D-Mo.) of the committee said in a statement accompanying the report:

"Banker control over the machinery of railroad receivership and reorganization, inadequate representation of security holders through 'dummy' committees nominated by banking interests, cooperation among lawyers to withhold facts from the receivership court, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the public—these are some of the abuses uncovered during investigation of the twin insolvencies of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad company and its predecessor company."

U. S. Wool Supply Seen Insufficient For Defense Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—With the explanation that domestic supplies were insufficient, the War Department authorized the Army Quartermaster General to buy clothing and blankets made of imported as well as domestic wool.

The announcement was coupled with a prediction that as a result of the new policy, imports from South America and Australia would be increased.

"The present domestic wool supply is unable to meet the abnormally large requirments of the defense program in all the grades of wool needed for the manufacture of military equipment," the War Department said.

"The National Defense Advisory Commission has been increasingly concerned about the dwindling supplies and rising prices of domestic wool which have resulted from heavy military purchases, and feels that at the present time the public interest makes necessary a suspension of the requirement that only domestic wool should be used in filling military orders for clothing and blankets.

"The War Department's order, it is expected, will check undue speculative activity in domestic wool, thereby protecting the Government and civilian consumers, and, in the long run, the interests of domestic wool growers themselves."

Shipbuilding Firm Has Huge Backlog

NEW YORK (AP)—Defense business boosted the unfilled order backlog of Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. fivefold to close to $500,000,000 between June 25 and Sept. 30, the company announced.

The unbilled balance of contracts with the United States Navy, Maritime Commission and private customers rose from $93,790,480 on June 25 to $465,376,007 as of Sept. 30.

The company said the new contracts were chiefly from the Navy

Domestic Zinc Stocks Smallest in Over 3 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic stocks of slab zinc dropped to 22,600 tons at the end of October, smallest since September, 1937, and equal to less than 10 days' supplies at the present rate of shipments, the American Zinc Institute reported today.

This compared with 30,965 tons a month earlier and 72,405 a year ago. In September, 1937, supplies in producers' hands totaled 13,517 tons.

Production, stepped up to meet increasing demand for industrial and armament purposes, rose to 56,422 tons, largest since December, 1939, from 53,119 in September.

Shipments slackened to 64,787 tons from 66,824 in September and compared with 73,327 in October last year, when consumers rushed into the market at the outbreak of the war.

Trade sources disclosed that zinc refiners are now rehabilitating smelting equipment to keep up with anticipated demands.

The enlarged facilities were expected to be ready by the second quarter of 1941, when it was believed demands of the U. S. defense program would be known more precisely.

Airline Director

A. Felix du Pont, Jr.

Elected a director of the American Export Airlines, Inc. Since 1937 Mr. du Pont has been President of the Elton Investment Co. and Vice-President and director of All American Aviation.

Home Mortgage Applications Up 26 P. C. in Oct.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration reported that October applications for new home mortgage insurance were 26 per cent higher than a year ago and that residence financing was at the highest autumn level in 12 years.

The FHA received 19,949 applications involving mortgages valued at $91,820,966 during October, which was a decrease of 86 in number but an increase of $914,876 in value compared with September. In October, 1939, there were 15,303 applications involving $72,724,181.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that urban real estate foreclosures amounted to 6,287 during September, a drop of 23.6 per cent from the 1939 month. For the first nine months of this year, urban foreclosures totaled 57,527, a decline of 27 per cent from the corresponding 1939 period.

New High Steel Output in October

NEW YORK (AP)—A record-breaking output of 6,461,898 tons of steel in October was reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The figure exceeded by more than 5 per cent the previous monthly record of 6,147,783 tons in November, 1939. It compared with 5,895,232 in September and 6,080,177 in October, 1939.

The industry operated last month at 96.10 per cent of capacity, the institute announced, compared with 90.75 in September and 89.75 in October, 1939. In November, 1939, the operating rate was 93.71 per cent.

FCA Farm Loans Up 15 P. C. Over '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration reported its operating units lent to farmers a total of $146,827,000 during the quarter ended June 30.

This was an increase of 15 per cent over the total for the corresponding period last year.

Federal land bank and commissioner loans made during the quarter totaled $23,454,900; production credit loans amounted to $71,051,000; and loans to farmers co-operatives, $29,090,000.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Guaranteed Used Cars

'39 Lincoln Zephyr 4-door, radio and heater $795
'40 Mercury, 2-door, never registered, $300 discount
'37 La Salle Conv. Coupe $425
'38 Packard Coupe $445

Hoover Motors
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

DESK SPACE

RESPONSIBLE COURTEOUS SERVICE—Mail $2.50. Telephone, Desk, Private Office—Excellent transit facilities—Mats, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2200

FURRIERS

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
Highest prices paid for gold, diamonds, silver and platinum. HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 West 181st Street, N. Y. C. Wadsworth 3-0280.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 or more mornings, 11 W. 42 Street, Office 1940. Tel. Wa. 9-7481.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD

STAMFORD, CONN.—Comfortable, well-appointed rooms; exceptional meals for quiet, refined guests. Forest Grove Arms, 71 Circle St.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 127 West 54th St. (3-W)—Attractively, newly furnished, decorated—all improvements, conveniences. Tel. Circle 7-6323 and Circle 6-9224.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes position as companion-housekeeper to elderly woman; New York or suburbs. Box X-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE woman (middle age) wishes housework; $30 monthly; N. Y. C.-Brooklyn. Write Box P-21, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPETENT companion wishes position, diversified experience, moderate salary; will travel. Write Box R-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher
59 W. 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6867

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-1969

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, objects-d'art, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. OR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEARING APPAREL

USHER'S cutaway coat and vest, size 38; excellent material, in fine condition; outgrown by owner; $20. Phone University 4-6683, New York City.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1.5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 3691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER for gowns, tailored costumes, coats, etc. Renovations willingly undertaken. 31, Gladstone St., Mansfield, Notts.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

CHILDREN'S NURSE—TO SHARE household duties for home in the North; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1618, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS, Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address, 84 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR— Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr and Mrs Sidney Pitt, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. 80 Parkwood Road — Comfortable home. H and C. near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr and Mrs Parker. Tel. Southcliffe 2716.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GRANVILLE ROAD, EAST. Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2153.

LONDON Private Hotel, 13 St George's Sq, Westminster. H and C, comfortable beds, lounge, walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC 3306. Bus 24 passes.

London EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S W 5.—Facing gardens, central to all parts; comfortable, excellent cooking, H and C, water; well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fre. 3357.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds
CENTRAL HEATING, RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Reduced Rates
Tel. Liv. 2585

SOUTHSEA. Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish— Warkstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain.

WORTHING. Chatsworth private hotel, overlooking Steyne Gardens; hospitality and comfort, varied menus, Slumberland beds, H. and C. gas fire and ring; 3 gns. Phone 2130.

England

ACCRINGTON

"FLORISTS"
DARLINGTON'S
Proprietress:
L. G. Turner
19 Abbey Street
Accrington
Tel. 3001

Spencer Foundations Specialist
MRS. M. PARKINSON
Ingleby, Whalley Road, Tel. 3450 and at 14 Manchester Sq., Blackpool Tel. 1065
PRIVATE FITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT

CHAS. PICKUP
MEN'S WEAR
HAT SPECIALIST
90, Blackburn Road, Accrington

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
for useful Christmas Gifts
DRESSING GOWNS
in great variety at reasonable prices.
8-12 Church Street, Accrington Tel. 2568

J. L. HAWORTH & CO.
Steinway House, Whalley Road
H. M. V. ELECTRIC IRONS *and* FIRES.
USEFUL GIFTS *for domestic use.*
PIANOS *and* TUNING *a speciality*

WALTONS 114 ABBEY ST.
EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC
The Gift no one else can give
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
Colouring a speciality
Choice Frames in stock TEL.: 2055

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (3 lines)

BLACKBURN

R. MAY SHEPHERD
Coats, Gowns, Wool Frocks, and Suits, etc.
Pre-War Qualities
Large Stock
SPECIAL PERSONAL ATTENTION
41, Granville Road

You won't be cold if you're coaled by
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

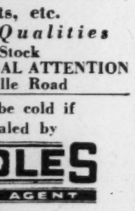
WALSH'S
First-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSING
EUGENE Permanent Waving (and all other methods). Sole licensee in Lancashire for CHRISTY NATURAL WAVE CUT.
7, Preston New Road Tel. 5928

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Genuine Bespoke Tailoring
by
OSWALD TATE
28, Richmond Terrace
PRE-WAR QUALITY MATERIALS

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food **SELLERS**

BOLTON

NO TAX INCREASE
on present stocks when PURCHASE —TAX— is imposed



The whole of our stock, worth many thousands of pounds, will be sold at today's prices. The TAX will not add one farthing to the price of a single article.
Remember this, and shop at
PRESTONS DEANSGATE BOLTON.

DIAMONDS of QUALITY
GREENOUGH'S
48, Newport Street, BOLTON.
Established 1854

ENGLAND

BOLTON (Continued)

Christmas Gifts
Attractive : :
Artistic : : :
ppropriate :
Wilfred Johnson
Oxford Street and Market Street

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST, BOLTON
BRANCH, WINTERBURNS, LTD.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS
of Utility and Charm
War-Time Christmas shopping calls for even more thoughtfulness than in normal times but you can always rely on finding the most appropriate gifts at Illingworth, Newboult's. May we suggest down quilts for the home, gloves, handbags, hosiery, umbrellas, hankies, or perfume for her, and handkerchiefs, gloves or hosiery for him?
ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO. Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE BRADFORD

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

HANDBAGS and UMBRELLAS
for
Christmas Gifts
CHADWICK'S
39 TYRREL STREET

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired, any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 3540 (8 LINES)

BURNLEY

T. HIRST
High Class Grocer
Post Office, Briercliffe Road, and 106 Colne Road
Orders delivered to any part of the district
TEL. BURNLEY 3999

BURY

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, Stockings
K&T KAY & THORNTON
10, Crompton Street, Bury
Tel. 771

PIANOS and RADIO
Agents for all the Best Makers
READ, FRANKLIN & HEYWOOD Ltd.
56, The Rock
Tel. 624 Bury, Lancashire

CARLISLE

EDWARDS
Ladies' and Children's
OUTFITTERS
Knitting Wools *Hosiery Overalls*
29, CASTLE STREET

STILL UP TO DATE
IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES
GREENWELL CARRUTHERS
FOOD SPECIALISTS
Warwick Road Carlisle

J. DRINKALL
CASTLE STREET, CARLISLE
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Agent for
STARTRITE
Children's Footwear

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

SERVICE SATISFACTION and VALUE at
DENSON'S
Fashions and Furnishings
Chester and Denbigh

ENGLAND

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

HALIFAX

From now until the end of 1940
Our Showrooms will be resplendent with LINENS, SILKS, WOOLLENS, GLOVES and a host of articles EVERY WOMAN SEEKS AFTER. Call at
Kensington House
or 'Phone 4158, or write. You will find very desirable drapery at moderate prices.
Agent for JAEGER—DEPOT FOR LIBERTYS

ARTHUR FARRAR, Halifax
Gentlemen's Warm Underwear
Jaeger, Chilprufe, Wolsey, Two Steeples, Etc.

ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Hosier, Hatter and Tailor
2, Crown Street, Halifax, Phone 3854

High-Class Furriers and Costumiers
LINDSAY
Exclusive Furs 37 Commercial St.
Model Coats, Suits and Gowns Halifax
Bridal Ensembles 'Phone 2681

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158
ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Budd"

BRADLEY'S
have
CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES
Also Mince Tarts and Small Cakes of the Best Quality
84 NEW STREET AND 8 KIRKGATE
TEL. 1141

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and Westbourne Road, Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

"FINE SLIPPERS MAKE FINE GIFTS"
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

FILLAN'S
of
MARKET WALK
for
CHOICE CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Also the Newest Engagement and Wedding Rings
EST. 1852 TEL. 889

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for MEN at
OSBORNE & CALVERLEY'S
Hatters and Hosiers
Tailors and Shirt Makers
See Our New Ranges of Warm Wool Garments, Suitings, Shirts, Overcoats and Raincoats.
37, JOHN WILLIAM STREET

KENDAL

HENRY ROBERTS
Bookseller and Stationer
7 FINKLE STREET
KENDAL TEL. 425

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 1 to 2 p m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25-3' years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets Sheets Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

TRY E. HUTTON
For Good COAL and COKE
101 BECKETTS PARK DRIVE, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS, 6.
PHONE 52128

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 2808 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Armstrongs
HATS O' DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
13 Allerton Road Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
42/50 BOLD STREET
RODEX COATS
New Winter Models in Llamovel and Gorslan Tweeds
Largest Selection in Liverpool

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Propr.stress MRS. A. BEWICK

H. A. HOLLOWS
for
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
Satisfaction Guaranteed
14, St. Albans Road, St. Annes-on-Sea. Tel. 556

H. P. WRIGLEY M. P. S.
WOOD ST., St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 503
For all Toilet and Photographic (including Cine) supplies.
Pioneer of Dry Shaving. EMBASSY, SCHICK, SPEEKO, RABALDO, REMINGTON, PACKARD, and SUNBEAM SHAVEMASTER, in stock. Ask for Free Trial.

HINDLES
(ARTHUR POINTON)
FINE CUT GLASS and CHINA
33, The Square, St. Annes on Sea
Tel. 226

Chas. Horne
Knitwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery
USEFUL GIFTS
Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 1066

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Strung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
Tailors
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meats —Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afternoon Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

ENGLAND

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS
6 and 8 Albert Street, Mansfield
For Your Christmas Presents
Select Gifts that Combine Utility with Beauty
See Our Special Displays Tel. 271

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
ROWELL BROS.
Drapers
1, Church St., Mansfield
Also at Bainbridge Ltd., Newark and Rowell Bros., Shirebrook

F. H. WALKER LTD.
Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants
14 Handley Arcade,
Toothill Lane, Mansfield.
Greenhouse and Garage Apparatus
Hardware in all branches
Crompton & Kye Electric Lamps
Good Assortment of Bird Cages on hand.
Unbreakable Barrows of all types.
Any Special Article required, quickly obtained at short notice. Personal attention given.
Tel. 684

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
Trousseaux
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road.
Tn. Jn. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodelling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4
Tel. 34548

L. M. Robinson
FLOWERS, FRUIT and BULBS
ready for
Christmas Presents
Mistletoe Road, Jesmond
Tel: Jesmond 108-109

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

W. LARGE & SONS LTD
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
Christmas Cards and Calendars
52, Shields Road West
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55320

NOTTINGHAM

SAXTONS
BOOK SHOP
For early Christmas Shopping
BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
KING STREET

For Good Dry-Cleaning
Isa-Lea Ltd.
Guarantee Cleaners
28-30 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 42422
626 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 64656
16 RADFORD ROAD Phone 76552
15 TRINITY SQUARE Phone 3853
WORKS: TRIUMPH ROAD, LENTON
PHONE 75640

The Bon Marche
3 THE POULTRY NOTTINGHAM
Wolsey, Vedonis, Lena Lastick Underwear, Maids Caps, Aprons, Dresses, Jumpers and Cardigans, Corsets, J. B. & W. F. and Twilfit All leading makes in Hosiery, Bed Jackets and Dressing Gowns.
L. E. MORLEY
5 EXCHANGE WALK, NOTTINGHAM
EVERYTHING for BABY, Chilprufe, Kamella, Harringtons, etc. Shawls, Rugs, Quilts, Feeders, etc.

KENT & COOPER
PIANOS
MUSIC
Tuning & Repairs
32 MARKET STREET, NOTTINGHAM
and at MANSFIELD

HAWTHORNES
Practical Printers and Stationers
Specialists in Greeting Cards and Gifts for All Occasions
36 Clumber St. and 24 Radford Rd.

Robin Hood Transport
Huntingdon St., Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR 5 TO 15 TON LOADS
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

ENGLAND

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake St., Rochdale
Tel. 2296

Quality and Service at
HALFPENNEY'S
The Ladies' Outfitter
All the latest Fashions for Autumn and Winter Wear
12, Drake Street
JAEGER and CHILPRUFE DEPOT

SHEFFIELD

CENTRAL HEATING
AND
HOT WATER SUPPLY.
PLUMBING.
ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.
122-126 CHARLES STREET
SHEFFIELD, 1.
Telephone: 20790

Gifts
Suitable for Christmas
SMART KNIT WEAR
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
GOWNS
Marian G. Naylor
623, Ecclesall Road.
Tel. 62543

Choice Furs
Fur Coats and Fur Capes
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Monthly Payments Arranged
S. A. TURVEY
22, Ecclesall Road. Tel. 21541

For
your Christmas Lighting
STOVES, LAMPS, BULBS
Everything Electrical
try
JAMES W. RIPPON
32 Arundel Street Tel. 20439

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING
and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

For Christmas Gifts
Knitted Fancies Novelties
Art Needlework
"THE WOOL SHOP"
E. GLENN
Millhouses Terminus Tel. 70520

The CORNER GROCERY
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
Groceries
Confectionery
Provisions
143 Ecclesall Road South
Tel. 70874

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

Will you give us the opportunity to supply you with
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
CONFECTIONERY, etc.
for your Christmas Table
T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Stores, Ecclesall. Tel. 70874

Artistic Dressmaking
Edith Smith
16 LYDGATE LANE, CROOKES

For CHRISTMAS
Useful and Sensible Gifts
W. H. Fisher
Bents Green and Sandygate Road

R. J. ACKROYD,
643, Ecclesall Road, Hunter's Bar
for Loose Covers, Curtains, Pelmets, Attractive Furnishings.
Choice Selection of Christmas Gifts.
PHONE 61839

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COCKAYNES
for
LATEST FASHIONS in LADIES WEAR
Costumes . . . Gloves
Gowns . . . Hosiery
Millinery . . . Lingerie
Shoes . . . Neck Wear
T. B. & W. Cockayne
Ltd.

Walshs
The Store with the real Christmas spirit
JOHN WALSH, LTD. Sheffield, 1.

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for Well-Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
For CHOICE SELECTION
OF
TINNED and BOTTLED FRUITS
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
41, LONDON STREET SOUTHPORT
EST. 1881 PHONE 2153

The Furnishing Galleries
at
Broadbents Ltd.
of Chapel Street
Cater for every taste and purse

STOCKPORT

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Wide range of Seasonable Gifts, Christmas Cards and Calendars
Fountain pens are our Speciality
Repairs on the Premises
Wedding Stationery
14 BRIDGE STREET, STOCKPORT
TEL. STO. 4301

GEORGE MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. GREEN)
Footwear Specialist
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Also 247 London Rd., Hazel Grove
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR
Phone Sto. 4727

WALLASEY

CARTWRIGHT'S
180 Liscard Road Phone 1144
Florist and Fruiterer
Floral tributes of every description at reasonable prices.
Fruit daintily packed for CHRISTMAS GIFTS

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
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Scotland

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Expression "He's a Brick" Originated?

The term "brick," meaning a loyal, dependable person, a "good fellow," is thought by some to be based on the solidity and usefulness of that article. More fancifully, it has been suggested that it may refer to one worthy of commemoration in monumental stone.

However, it seems possible that Plutarch, the Greek biographer and moralist, may have given the world the expression, "He's a brick." Plutarch, though, did not originate the phrase. He only chronicled it in his life of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver.

The modern word "laconic," signifying much expressed in a few words, comes from the Lacones or Spartans. Lycurgus was much given to brief, pithy utterances. His reply to a question as to why he gave such a limited number of laws was, "To men of few words, few laws are sufficient." And on another occasion, when it was proposed that the city of Sparta be enclosed with walls, Lycurgus declared, "That city is well fortified, which has a wall of men instead of brick."

The story is told that an ambassador from Peiras on a diplomatic mission once was shown the city of Sparta by its king. The ambassador was well aware, that although the sovereign had only the name of King of Sparta, in point of fact he ruled all Greece. Marveling to find the cities without fortifications and massive masonry as walls of defense, the ambassador

AN ANCIENT SPARTAN "BRICK"

protested to the king that he had seen no walls.

"Then," quoth the king, "thou canst not have looked diligently. Come with me on the morrow and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

True to his word, the day following the king led the ambassador at dawn the plains before Sparta and there, line upon line in proud array, stood the hosts of the Spartan army.

"There," cried the king with pride, "thou beholdest the walls of Sparta, and every man a brick!"—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Decoration Hint

If bittersweet and other berries for indoor decoration are hung with the stems upside down when drying, the berries cling more firmly to the stem.

Monitor Camera Club by Johanna B. Spillenaar, Hollywood, Calif.

Native school near Batavia. Pupils pursue their studies in open air.

A Verse for Today . . .

Rejoice in the LORD *always: and again I say, Rejoice.*—PHIL. 4:4.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Gem of Lake Superior?
2. Camp Beauregard?
3. The nation once ruled by the Hohenzollerns?
4. The four states which bound Alabama?
5. The birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen?
6. Trafalgar?
7. Bates College?
8. The site of the famous Liberty Tree?
9. Espirito Santo?
10. A state famous for its johnny-cake?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

The War Cry: Treat a fellow creature as you would a painting; look at him in the best light.

Detroit News: Chippendale himself never made a piece of furniture that looked the money when piled on a sidewalk beside a moving van.

It Has Been Said of Talking

A great talker never wants for enemies—Chinese proverb.

Do not talk Arabic in the house of the Moor.—Spanish proverb.

'Tis remarkable that they talk most who have least to say.—Pope.

Talkers are no good doers.—Shakespeare.

A civil guest will no more talk all, than eat all the feast.—Herbert.

One learns taciturnity best among those who have none, and loquacity among the taciturn.—Richter.

They think too little who talk too much.—Dryden.

There is the same difference between the tongues of some, as between the hour and the minute hand; one goes ten times as fast, and the other signifies ten times as much.—Sydney Smith.

It is a sad thing when men have neither the wit to speak well, nor judgment to hold their tongues.—Bruyère.

There is never much talk of a thing but that there is some truth in it.—Italian proverb.

I have a poor opinion of a man who talks to men of what women should not hear.—Richardson.

Have a care of whom you talk, to whom, and what, and where.—Horace.

Talking is easier than doing, and promising than performing.—German proverb.

Never hold anyone by the button in order to be heard out; for, if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better hold your tongue than them.—Chesterfield.

In Lighter Vein

Just a Small One

Housewives shop
Amid the bargain din and clatter
What of Pop?
He's got an invoice in the matter.

Wrong Suit

"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the attorney.

"Why, of course!" replied the young lady on the witness stand.

"Will you please tell the jury just what suit it was," demanded the lawyer.

"It was a blue suit, with white collar and cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the young lady.

"And now I find out we don't even GO to Niagara Falls!"

Daily Anecdote

Unusual Poetic Appreciation

When the great English poet, Spenser, was still poor and unknown, he once paid a visit to Lord Sydney and showed him a book of verses he had just written. Lord Sydney, having nothing better to do at the moment, began to read it. The longer he read the more absorbed he became, and suddenly he looked up and said enthusiastically to his secretary, "Give him fifty pounds sterling!" He read on and a few moments later called out, "Give him a hundred pounds!"

The secretary hesitated, Lord Sydney continued reading. The beauty of the words and the rhythm, the profundity of feeling that characterized the verses of this young poet threw him into an ecstasy of delight and finally he cried out to the wondering secretary, "Give him two hundred pounds and throw him out! If he stays here any longer and I read any more of his poetry he'll bankrupt me."

Take Better Pictures

Let the child show the camera how to do something—a demonstration in the use of a golf club.

In this case, the "birdie" was the sole point of interest—result, an absence of individuality in expression.

'Birdie' Technique Is Taboo

This is the second in a series of five articles on taking pictures.

A. P. Feature Service

Just about everything your child does is good picture material.

The problem is to picture the action the way it really happens. To do that, be careful not to start off by making your child camera shy. If you have ever told him to "look at the birdie," you have a habit to break.

The best approach seems to be to tell the child to show the camera how he does something, emphasizing that he must act just as he always does—no stunts. Most children are good at pretending.

Often one has to make a child do something he doesn't usually do or doesn't want to do at the moment. Most times you win by "let's pretend" suggesting.

There's no question but that this sort of picture-taking is harder for the amateur than the old, stiff, see-the-birdie approach—but it can be done. And the results will be a real record of your child.

It doesn't cost any more to make this kind of picture.

With a simple camera you can get first-rate "candid" snapshots of your children outdoors, if you will think before you shoot. The "button-pusher," one who never thinks to solve the simplest photographic problems, gets a good picture once in a blue moon—by accident.

When about to start picturing your child, consider the background. Don't let it be cluttered up with toys or other objects.

Best backgrounds are plain—sky, grass and sides of buildings. Bushes and trees are not good when light filters through them and highlights the leaves. You get a background of white spots which make it hard to see the subject.

So choose a good background before you start shooting, keep your child within that space, and you can automatically check that problem off the list.

(The third article in this series will appear next Tuesday.)

Daily Quotation

IF you wish to fall into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness.—ST. FRANCIS DE SALES.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Porch Hospitality

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Recently, the writer heard of a woman who is silently serving as a Good Samaritan. Her home is "downtown" near the business section of a tourist city that has a large, all year population. The house had a narrow porch which bordered on the sidewalk. In such a traffic congested section, the porch was rarely used and as there was no possibility of screening it with vines or shrubbery, there could be no prospect of privacy.

Many times, the owner noted that people returning heavily laden from the central stores and markets sat down to rest on the steps. Noting the height and greater convenience of the porch, she had the shallow, "fret-work" edge removed and, ever since, has had the satisfaction of seeing people relax for a few moments and then go more resolutely on their way.

Naturally, as she is busy about her own affairs, she seldom contacts her "unknown guests,"—or is thanked for her hospitality. However, as through more than a year of constant use, this "porch privilege" has never been violated, she feels "well repaid."

Target Fields

One of the largest target fields in the United States for use of Army fliers will be made from 1,500,000 acres of range land in Utah.

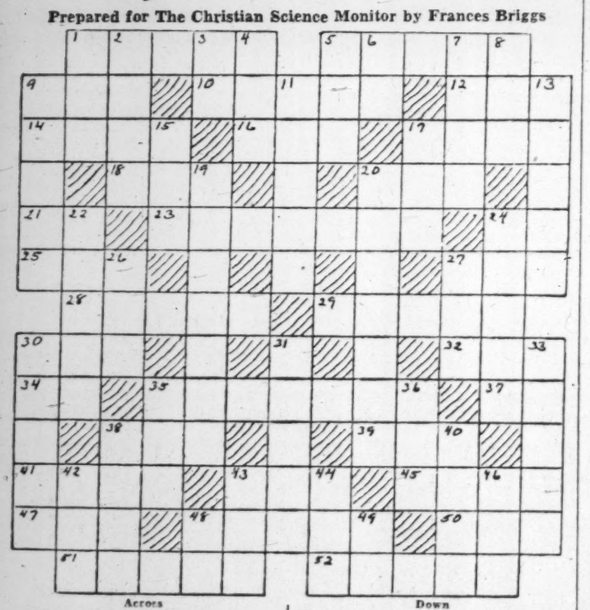
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The beautiful Isle Royale, the largest island in the lake.
2. The U. S. Army camp at Alexandria, La.
3. Germany; this family provided the Prussian Kings from 1701 and the German Emperors from 1871 to 1918.
4. Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida.
5. The famous writer of fairy tales was born at Odense North Funen Island, Denmark, in 1805.
6. A point in southwestern Spain, off which Nelson defeated the Spanish and French fleets Oct. 21, 1805.
7. Lewiston, Maine.
8. This Revolutionary landmark, scene of Stamp Act meetings, stood on Washington Street, near Boylston Stree, Boston, Mass.
9. A state in eastern Brazil.
10. Rhode Island. This is a flat cake of water-ground meal, baked on a griddle.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Samson's singing voice in "Samson and Delilah"?
8—What opera was first produced in Paris in 1894?
9—What is a nocturnal bird of prey?
10—What is a manufacturing city of Ohio?
12—A karbi is a bee, hut, or eel—which?
14—June flower.
16—What tribe was second only to that of Judah in numbers before entering Canaan?
17—Would a salele have oars fins, or a bill?
18—What insect is famous for its industry and economy?
20—What is an inland off coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
21—What is fifth month of Jewish sacred year?
23—What is a seaport of Lincolnshire, England?
24—If you were in Portsmouth, in what direction would you travel to reach London (abbr.)?
25—Beak of a bird is what?
27—What is a river of England?
28—Who wrote "Tam o'Shanter"?
29—One who makes bread.
30—What is an antonym of "youthful"?
32—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
34—What is second note of scale?
35—What is a river of West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia?
37—In speaking of Biblical Jahdo, what pronoun would you use?
38—Would a sanjakbeg be a man, rug, or hut?
39—In what month was Johannes Brahms born?
41—Who was Norse god of poetry?
43—Female kangaroo is called what?
45—In what game is a chukker a period of play?
47—In certain parable, kingdom of heaven is likened to what?
48—A iakatoi is a shrub, lance, or canoe—which?
50—Guatemala is what (abbr.)?
51—Who composed "Oberon"?
52—Who was commander of "Pelican"?

Down

1—How many acts in "The Barber of Seville"?
2—What is the soprano role in "Lohengrin"?
3—Bullock is what?
4—What is color of Barnaby Rudge's hair?
5—What metal was brought by Tyrians from Tarshish?
6—Hectare (abbr.).
7—What bird was venerated by ancient Egyptians?
8—What is a coin of Japan?
9—Henry Purcell, English composer, played what instrument?
11—Who was Elimelech's wife?
13—What is a manufacturing city of Prussia?
15—Where was John Ruskin born (abbr.)?
17—Who was flattered by a spider's praise?
19—What is capital of New Jersey?
20—Who rescued Lot from captivity?
22—What is the Book of Books?
24—If you were in Indianapolis, in what direction would you travel to reach South Bend?
26—What is a flower not yet fully opened?
27—What is name of a lake and river of Scotland?
30—Who was reclaimed by his twin brother Valentine?
31—Who is Falstaff's page in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
33—Who was a famous Greek fabulist?
35—Who played the pipes?
36—What was Sultan's gift to Fortunatus?
38—What was small piece of money used in Bible times?
40—What is a cape of northern Australia?
42—What is an emblem of dawn?
43—What fish has pikelike body?
44—What region was so named on account of wanderings in it of exiled Cain?
46—What is a town of Massachusetts?
48—Symbol for cerium is what?
49—Who was Judah's first-born?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

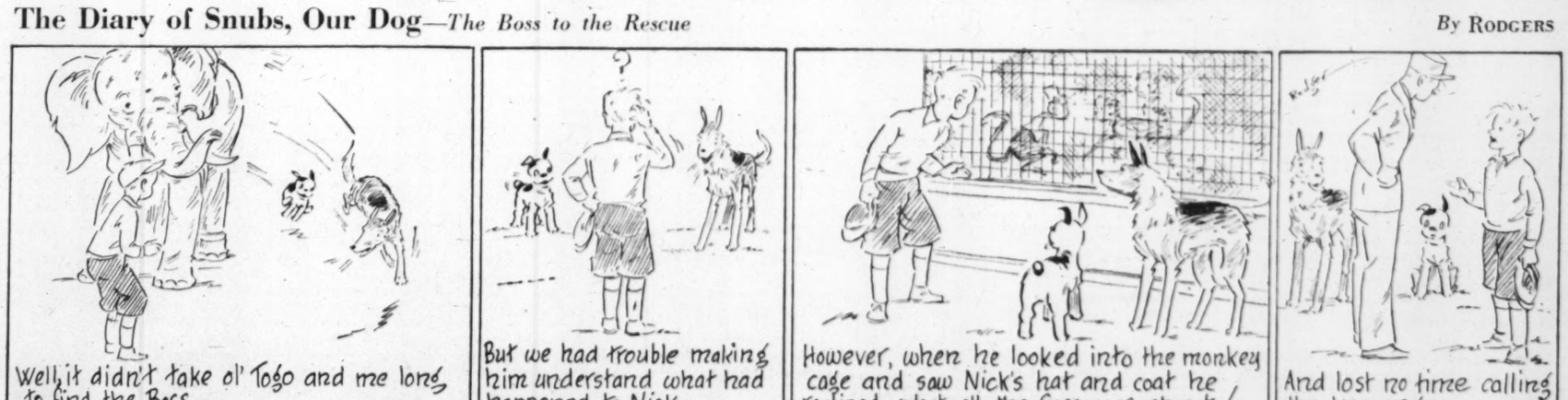
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ding Dong Bell . . .*

By LE PELLEY

WOW... IT SURE IS DARK! WE'VE GOT AN OLD SHALLOW WELL HERE IN OUR YARD — SO LOOK OUT!
WAIT! I HAVE A TEN-CENT FLASH LIGHT HERE... I DON'T WANT TO FALL IN THE WELL!
JUST A MINUTE, TUBBY, I'LL GIVE YOU A LIGHT
HEY, TUBBY!
HEY, TUBBY! — I SAID JUST A MINUTE AND I'LL GIVE YOU A LIGHT
?
NEVER MIND THE LIGHT — THROW ME A ROPE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss to the Rescue*

By RODGERS


Well, it didn't take ol' Togo and me long to find the Boss —
But we had trouble making him understand what had happened to Nick —
However, when he looked into the monkey cage and saw Nick's hat and coat he realized what all the fuss was about!
And lost no time calling the keeper!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Insufficient Postage*

By THE HAGERS

DRAKEVILLE AIRPORT
TIM TEAL JOINED ME BESIDE THE RAIL. TIM FLIES THE DRAKEVILLE-QUACKBURG MAIL.
"YOUNG JUNIOR CANVASBACK LEFT HOME. HAS HE BEEN NEAR THE AERODROME?"
TIM SHOOK HIS HEAD, TOSSED IN HIS SACK, AND OUT FELL JUNIOR CANVASBACK.
"JUST LOOK!" TIM CRIED. "THIS LITTLE SCAMP WAS MAILED WITHOUT A SIX-CENT STAMP!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A "Loyal Opposition"

Wendell L. Willkie in his address to the people of the United States on Monday night set a high and clear standard for the conduct of those 22,000,000 Americans who gave him their votes in the recent presidential election. This standard must inevitably affect by implication the conduct of those who by a still larger vote were entrusted for another four years with the responsibilities of government.

For the recent nominee of the Republican party, who had brought the zeal of a crusade to the campaign for a change in national administration, has now brought also to his followers an example of magnanimity, loyalty, and confidence which must be reassuring both to his followers and to the Administration. Here are no counsels of division. Here is straight-spoken allegiance to the President whom the votes of Americans have elected. Here is a pledge not of captious but constructive criticism such as is wholesome for any government.

The United States is in the midst of a very new situation. Never before has there been a third-term Administration. Never before has there been quite the measure of executive power which is exercised by President Roosevelt. The existence of such a power in the executive branch of the Government tends to call forth some counter-balance beyond that provided by the opposition party in Congress.

In the development of any such extraconstitutional influence there are points to be carefully watched. Mr. Willkie delineated precisely the nature of criticism which is properly the province of a minority in a democracy. He has thrown the weight of his influence toward drawing together minority and majority in one common allegiance.

This newspaper repeatedly has pointed out that citizens can exert a strong and wholesome influence on their Government by civic alertness between elections as well as at election time. The value of a conscientious and capable opposition in testing the soundness of majority policies before they become law is well recognized in all democratic governments.

Mr. Willkie very appropriately said that what is needed is not an "opposition against" but an "opposition for" a strong America. A continuing contribution can always be made to public policy by free, enlightened, and temperate analysis of measures and methods. The majority has won a mandate to administer but not to govern absolutely or ruthlessly. The minority has the constitutional right of petition.

This right is the basis of loyal opposition. The manner and tenor of opposition is of utmost importance; it should not verge over into pressure tactics or a creation of divisive loyalties. More things are accomplished by a simple, intelligent pointing out of facts than many citizens or even some politicians suppose.

An opposition that makes unquestionably clear its own profound, abiding loyalty to the Government is bound to be respected and consulted.

Encore, Mr. Heifetz!

A people's thought may be understood by learning its language; its feelings can hardly be entirely understood without learning its music. Thus when Mr. Heifetz, who knows the music of all peoples as if it were his own, states there is no reason why a breach should exist between South Americans and North Americans because of temperament, we lend him a ready ear. And here is how he fills it:

> It is plain silly to say that we can't understand our Latin-American neighbors, or that they can't understand us. The bases of friendship are much the same through the world, and we can be friends with South America any day we choose.

Granted that both demi-hemispheres will do well to learn more about how the other quarter of the world lives and thinks; granted that both owe it to themselves to avoid behavior that may be misunderstood by friends or distorted by propagandists; granted that . . . But another time. For now, won't you play that again, Mr. Heifetz?

Plight of Neutrals

Though the war on land has shifted to the warmer regions of the Mediterranean, the troubles of the neutrals in the north are by no means over. The Finns have to find shelter, clothes and livelihood for half a million refugees who gave up their own farms and houses in the border districts taken by Russia, rather than become Soviet citizens. In a country as rugged and short on resources as Finland this is not easy.

With its own access to the sea shut off and its western markets closed, Sweden not only finds it impossible to be as generous with aid to its neighbors as it was last winter, but has to think about its own supplies. A comparative chart, published by a Stockholm newspaper, shows that Sweden suffers from almost as many restrictions as Finland and German-occupied Norway and Denmark. Though it has made new trade treaties, certain commodities cannot be imported.

Both Finland and Sweden have been forced to admit the passage of unarmed German soldiers on leave to and from Norway. Very few have so far passed through Finland, where transportation facilities in the North are difficult, and in Sweden so far more men have come from Norway than have gone in the opposite direction. This situation was recognized in an address before the Royal Empire Society in London by Lord William Francis Sempill, who cautioned his countrymen against judging Sweden too hastily. "World events have forced Sweden into a corner," he said. For neutrals north and south in Europe the totalitarian drive has a similar meaning.

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, is said to have a 54-degree temperature the year around. A fine place to spend a few months cooling off after an election.

Strength Follows Strength

In times such as these it is important that the chairmanship of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations be in strong hands. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada gave to the conduct of the post a hard-hitting virility which some occasionally thought to be unnecessarily provocative. Yet the man who had been a vigilante and then prosecuting attorney in the claim-jumping, gold-rush days of Nome, Alaska, probably understood better than people of more sheltered experience the character of mentality abroad in the world.

He worked essentially in close cooperation with the State Department. When the Administration desire for outright repeal of the Neutrality Act faced resistance, he offered the "cash and carry" plan which at least accomplished removal of the arms embargo. He would have gone much farther than the Administration in the use of economic weapons for defense against brigandage. Thus he favored sanctions against Italy as early as the Ethiopian invasion, and he long sponsored a resolution for far-reaching embargoes against Japan.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, who is expected to succeed Mr. Pittman, has a very similar record with reference to foreign policy. It is noteworthy that the Southern States have provided a strong nucleus for aid to Britain and against isolationism. Mr. George supported repeal of the arms embargo and authorizing the President to curtail exports of military materials.

One may inquire whether the unsuccessful effort of President Roosevelt to prevent Senator George's renomination two years ago will leave a rift between them. But this is one of numerous instances in which loyalty to the national interest must bridge former differences.

Indeed, Senator George had supported a majority of principal New Deal measures before the attempted "purge" in 1938. And the President, who paid tribute to him as a gentleman even while criticizing his alleged conservatism, will have great need of an able collaborator in the Senate. The Georgia Senator has a judicial dignity and a scholarly thoroughness that fit well with the need of the times for statesmanship and strength.

This is the season for:
pumpkin pies) (the Middle West
squash ") in (New England
sweet 'tater ") (Dixie
But we shall take no part in the annual dispute on points of superiority, if any.

On the morning after election we found on our desk a statement by Lord Haig copied some months ago: "No news is ever so good or so bad as it sounds when you first hear it."

Our Readers Say—

"Speak Out, Labor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend in this city (London, Canada) forwarded me a copy of your paper of September 20th, 1940, with a note that I see your editorial "Speak Out, Labor," dealing with alleged labor racketeering in New York City. I presume that this friend wished to remind me, as an officer of a labor union, of the terrible things organized labor was doing to poor charwomen in the United States.

For your information, the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor have on numerous occasions publicly denounced racketeering not only in labor unions, but also in industry and business of all kinds. The labor movement is built on Christian principles of honor, justice and square dealing at all times and under all circumstances. Therefore the suggestions contained in your editorial are now and always have been the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

However, you should not confuse leadership of the A. F. of L. with dictatorship. The A. F. of L. is a voluntary organization or federation of affiliated labor unions, each of which has complete autonomy over its own internal affairs. The A. F. of L. has no authority to interfere in the internal affairs of its affiliated unions. The responsibility of keeping the unions clean and honorable rests entirely with the members of each union. Trades unions are also subject to the laws of the country the same as all other citizens.

What is really needed is that the poor charwomen, janitors, elevator operators, etc., you refer to should wake up, see that their 35 cents per month is properly used and that the affairs of their union are conducted in a proper manner, or, in other words, use their democratic rights to protect their interests. While I have no desire to defend in any way the individual you refer to, in fact I am not familiar with the circumstances, however, I think it may be safe to say that conditions of these classes of employees in New York City have been greatly improved by their labor union, even though some individual has failed to maintain the high standards of trades unionism.

It should also be remembered that labor unions as a whole compare very favorably with other classes of citizens. Occasionally we find even within religion and newspapers, individuals are not always what they should be by any means. The records also show that industry and business has no scruples with regard to exploitation of the working class. I do not point out these facts as an alibi for dishonest trades unionists or individuals who occasionally get into the labor movement for selfish purposes, but it is well to face all the facts.

JOSEPH CORBETT
General Chairman, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, London, Ont.

[Editor's note—The editorial in question referred to the kind of moral leadership to which the writer of this letter has given expression rather than to dictation by the American Federation of Labor to its affiliates. It may be remembered that workers of low income have the same disadvantages to overcome in protecting themselves against an occasional unscrupulous organizer as they have in bargaining with a hard-hearted employer—and consequently deserve assistance from those in a position to lead.]

Traffic Officers Are Still Needed

The Bookshelf

Pageant of Ohio

In an age of increasing national rather than regional consciousness, we continue to view a veritable parade of books emphasizing the local heritage, the nostalgia of the farm, the crossroads, the town, the city, and even the state.

Harlan Hatcher in THE BUCKEYE COUNTRY (New York: Kinsey. $3.75) covers the State of Ohio from its very beginning to the present time, eliminating only the routine history which, he must have assumed, every interested reader would know. His book is a colorful narrative and appraisal which the publishers have labeled "A Pageant of Ohio." To call it the "essence" of Ohio is going a little too far, however, since Mr. Hatcher, occasionally torn between his responsibility as a scholar and teacher and his abilities as a frank and realistic novelist, has sometimes permitted the demands of his academic background to limit his style. Nevertheless, he has done an admirable job of story-telling nearly 200 years of history, covering in one book, the facts of geography, art, social and political evolution, and legend. He appends a bibliography of nearly 100 references.

Professor Hatcher is a fifth generation Ohioan, born in Lawrence County and raised across the Ohio River at Ashland, Ky. This region provided the background for two of his three novels. Recently, he returned to the Ohio State University faculty after a year's leave of absence during which he directed the Federal Writers' Project in Ohio and edited the Ohio Guide in the American Guide Series.

In fact, Mr. Hatcher is always at the reader's side relating this "pageant of Ohio." But to one who has heard many of Ohio's legends and historical narratives, the conviction persists that some of these tales have been told more attractively before. The story of the French Five Hundred at Gallipolis could easily be one of the most appealing, if tragic, stories in American history if told in a manner designed to strike the general fancy. As an established first-rate storyteller, Mr. Hatcher, one would think, would pounce on the opportunity to give it something beside a casual, episodic treatment. At the same time, while giving his readers the beautiful legend of Johnny Appleseed, the author takes some evident delight in "debunking" its idealistic aspects. While this treatment is consistent with an objective, or "scholarly" view of the subject, it does not seem consistent with Mr. Hatcher's previous books intended for consumption by the general public.

"The Buckeye Country," of course, includes in its pages what every Ohioan should know, and for that reason it should be read by those Ohioans. It should serve also as a reference book to outsiders because it is probably the only publication of its kind which includes so much of Ohio in one volume. It will be more than a reference book, however, to those who have an interest in community progress and the human struggles that it involves.

Like a good teacher, Mr. Hatcher pauses before his conclusion to let his listeners form a final appraisal of his subject. However, lest they strike out on the wrong path, he adds this thought: "Perhaps, as the social scientists say, we are only a national average, a convenient yard stick, typical in all things, singular in nothing. But we Ohioans know that there is an illusive something more ('and how much it is'), the subtle X that colors our politics and religion; that gives tone to our big cities, and our country acres; that broods over the hills of the Muskingum valley and over the lake shore and the plains; and we call it simply Ohio. It is a unity in all this diversity."

C. W. P.

Unlabored Musings

Some Thoughts on Writing

Is it unreasonable that one who makes no claim to any distinction in the realm of letters shall be permitted a declaration of his faith in regard to what is good and what is bad in modern writing, and try to make a point or two for the benefit of aspiring writers? If it is, pardon my temerity and let me be deliberately unreasonable for once. If lovers of good literature were canvassed, there is little doubt that the consensus of opinion would be that lack of rhythm and an undistinguished vocabulary are only too often observable in the output of the younger school of writers. Therefore, my declaration of faith would commence with a protest against their utter disregard of the music of language and of most of the standards which consideration of style would naturally impose.

The driver of the modern automobile may glory in his ignorance of the machine that propels him, but this ignorance will not absolve him from obedience to the rules of traffic or observance of the chivalry of the road. Those writers who are so busy setting the world to rights may have what they consider to be an adequate knowledge of the language required for the purpose, but they ought not to be so completely indifferent to the standards established by the great literature of the past. It almost goes without saying that thoughts or ideas that are good and true will clothe themselves naturally in language which conveys something of their charm and goodness, but it needs a well-attuned ear to be able to take full advantage of this fact. A good writer will be a good listener.

* * *

Logan Pearsall Smith, writing of the pleasure he receives from certain true lovers of language, refers to their occasional use of some ancient primitive word which appears on their pages "with its face washed and its eyes shining," thus vividly conveying how the writer has explored the dynamic value of a word, whether old or new, so as to give the fullest significance to its meaning.

Conversely, one might refer to a word that is being debased by its use as devoid of vitality and having a lack-lustre eye. There are no statistics to indicate whether the great increase in the use of the spoken word has affected the output of the written word, but it might do so to advantage. Selection according to literary merit, instead of mere up-to-the-minute slickness, might then come into its own again. A writer would at least have to know himself equipped in three essentials: First, something to say; second, the desire that it shall be said rightly; third, the needed vocabulary.

These three essentials being present, the result ought to be the kind of good writing which makes easy reading.

Ramsay MacDonald used to say that one never knows how little he knows until he takes a pen in his hand. It follows then that in complying with the requirement "something to say" one will realize this truism and either refrain from writing or else repair the deficiency.

Then, too, if a thing needs saying at all, there is also the need that it be rightly said.

* * *

Matthew Arnold, in his celebrated essay on Wordsworth, singles out for special attention a line which has very little more to say than the sentence quoted above. It is taken from the poem "Michael": "And never lifted up a single stone." Of this line he says, "There is nothing subtle in it, no heightening, no study of poetic style, strictly so-called, at all; yet it is expression of the highest and most truly expressive kind."

This suggests that the highest form of expression is that which concedes to words their full dynamic value, not resorting to any repetition as though the words were unable to sustain the load imposed upon them without such bolstering.

And this brings us finally to the question of the vocabulary with which we clothe our thoughts. There are many more words in the average man's vocabulary than he ever dares to use. That is to say he knows the words, but he is not sure of their meaning and would be afraid to use them. He who would be a writer will be wise not only to enlarge his vocabulary, but to understand what each word means, else he can never use it as it should be used, and his meaning will become involved and lacking in clarity of expression. Can there be a better way to enlarge one's vocabulary than by reading the best authors and watching the skill with which they make use of words to produce their effects? How else can one begin to understand the art that underlies all good writing—the patient and careful selection of the tools used in the process. Next, one will begin to aim at perfecting his own ability to write his thoughts in simple language that charms and encourages the reader because of its obvious sincerity. Then if one patiently persists in the face of all discouragement, his writing will go up the scale, and leaving behind the slipshod writers who convey so little with their spate of words, it will achieve the supreme merit of conveying the sincerity of his point of view, not only without offense, but to the satisfaction of those whom he most desires to please—his friendly critics.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

The Swiss Conscience

By Henry W. Steiger
(A Swiss graduate student in America)

Switzerland has many friends in the world, and they are anxiously following the development of this war with the hope that Switzerland can preserve her freedom.

It is of importance to understand why Switzerland is a free country and to know whether she deserves to be free. This question is the more interesting because about 70 per cent of the population (and the original part) speaks a German dialect and was a part of the Holy Roman Empire until 1499 and theoretically until 1648.

A most astonishing event was the foundation of the Swiss Federation in 1291, in the year Rudolf von Hapsburg passed on. On a small sheet of parchment, which still exists, we find the substance of a constitution in thirteen points.

We may ask how it was possible that in the Middle Ages, when nobody thought about constitutions, those poor, uneducated peasants laid the foundation of a State based on a principle! An explanation can be found in the situation of those valleys at the extremity of German culture in the direction of Italy, where the influence of Greek thought had been more or less preserved. This influence, together with the sound mentality of the free mountaineers, must be considered as the background of the foundation of Switzerland. After successful defense of the new Confederation and further success in other wars, the Swiss State grew strong enough that it no longer required the protection of the German emperor, and a war decided Swiss independence in 1499.

* * *

Not long after the separation from a temporal monarchical power, the emperor, there followed the separation of the Swiss from the spiritual monarchical power, the Pope. The reformation of Switzerland by Ulrich Zwingli is more or less independent of Luther. To be sure, Zwingli's first thought had its roots in the writings of Luther, but he translated the German thought into Swiss thinking, which is not first of all abstract, but practical. Zwingli was not only a man of the church. He was also a politician. He knew that a solid, new church must have a background in a solid political State.

It is interesting to note that the leading thoughts of Calvin were already put forward by Zwingli. Calvin was not Swiss, but he lived in Switzerland, and in the Swiss atmosphere gave to the ideas of the Reformation the shape which was accepted by the Puritans in Great Britain and later in America.

It is quite obvious that Switzerland has had a great influence on the development of western thought. It is therefore important to discover the nucleus of Swiss thinking.

The Swiss wants to act according to his conscience. For him, he, as well as everyone else, has his own conscience and he claims the right to follow its direction. The freedom the Swiss claims is not a revolt against discipline; on the contrary it is the freedom to act according to principle. Such thinking is not satisfied by abstractions, but calls for action. Here is a fundamental difference from German thinking which is primarily theoretical. The good relations between Switzerland and the Anglo-Saxon world can be explained in part by the common spiritual inclinations of the two people. It is therefore not surprising that National Socialist concepts have not found fertile soil in Switzerland. Class distinctions are not great in Switzerland. There is neither great poverty nor great wealth among the people.

* * *

One of the most important factors in the Swiss spirit is the constant intercourse of Germanic and Latin culture within the borders of the country. Switzerland is a confederation of twenty-five originally free States, somewhat similar to the United States of America. That such a State can exist it is necessary to find a middle way between extreme federalism and centralism. Extreme federalism means anarchy, extreme centralism, despotism. In 1848 Switzerland got the constitution which is the basis of her present form of government.

It is clear that a country with so much living tradition and a rich history of its own, which has developed more or less independently from surrounding countries, is not easily influenced from outside, especially if its people are ready to make sacrifices to preserve their freedom.

Supporting these measures to cope with present problems is the deep religious sense of the Swiss, which, though unostentatious, is a source of great strength and steadiness, and rouses them to action when their liberty or individuality is challenged.

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